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REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,646.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy........ As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

	Rs.	
First insertion	5	0
Second do.	2	8
Third do.	2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s.s. CANARA, 1902 Tons, 206 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colachel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Musulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M. to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. Franks, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th October 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 136 H.P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th October 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
BATAVIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamer JUNO, 3,124 Tons, and 400 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 10th November.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£32 0	£25 10	£13 2
To Suez	£30 0	£24 0	£12 5
To Aden	£17 0	£13 0	£6 12

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company intend to despatch Steamers from Bombay to Trieste on the following dates :—

A Steamer on the 30th November 1876.
Do. do. 21st December 1876.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 9th October 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. PROPONTIS, arrived from Antwerp and Liverpool, are requested to Pay Freight, and send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective Goods.

No Claim for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th October 1876.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

Price—One Rupee.

FOR SALE.

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Oct. 1876.
THIBET	2593	400	N. Stewart	30th—Suez, &c.
				Nov. 1876.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	6th—Southampton.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	13th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott	20th—Southampton.
DECCAN	3429	550	J. D. Gaby	27th—Suez, &c.
				Dec.
NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 31st Oct. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. MALWA, (2933 Tons and 450 H.P.), Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 28th October 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
MACEDONIA	Jas. Laird	2272	486	....	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	13th Dec.
					1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	424	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

	From Bombay.
S. S. TRENTHAM HALL	28th October.
,, BRANKSOME HALL	29th November.
,, CHILDWALL HALL	27th December.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE	10th January.

THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.

TO LIVERPOOL .... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, coloured and white piece goods, twist, etc. :—

10 bales grey shirtings 7 and 8 lbs.
5 cases low colored checks.
5 ,, colored prints.
1 ,, Oxford shirtings.
5 ,, colored muslins.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1876.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY.

No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property situated in the Island of Wolva in the Zilla Thanna.

In pursuance of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 25th day of June 1872, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 6th day of November 1876, at 4 P.M. by order of the Mortgagee Girdhur Mola and Gumna Natha, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Cawasjee Bhimjee, the following landed properties viz. :—

First—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate in the Tanna Zilla in the Island of Wolva in the sub-district of Salsetta, admeasuring 2,213 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the east by a Hindoo Temple, on the west by the ruins of a building of the Inamdars and the open space adjoining, on the north by a public road and a wall of the garden of Cullianjee Sewjee, and on the south by a hill, registered in the books of the survey under No 179.

Second—All those 6 batty fields bearing survey No.'s 62, 67, containing by admeasurement 16 acres and 28¼ goontas or thereabouts, situate in the Island of Wolva in Zilla Thanna in the sub-district of Salsette on the boundary line of the village of Wolva, enumerated and described in the Schedule marked A.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th October 1876.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters. The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience ; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping, and scaling, Rs. 5.
Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure or
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humors.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Diziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

*As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazaars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay ; Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta ; Sub-Agents—ESUFALLY HIPTULLA, No. 39, Pir Market, near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.
STAR COMPANY.
TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 24TH OCTOBER.

The performance will commence with the comedietta,

CHRISTMAS BOXES.

To conclude with the favorite Burlesque,

ACIS AND GALATEA ;
OR
THE BEAU! THE BELLE!! AND THE BLACKSMITH!!!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
First Class, Rs. 2. Second Class, Re. 1.

Seats can be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.
Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9.
N.B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from foot of Apollo Street after the Performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

FOR SALE, a CARRIAGE, (LANDAU SOCIABLE) with Harness complete, good and new, the property of LORD MARK KERR.

Price of Carriage	Rs. 1,200
Do. Harness	,, 200

Apply to Major KERR, A.D.C., Poona.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BALLOT required at the meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on Monday, the 23rd instant, will be taken at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, Treacher's building, between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock on WEDNESDAY next, by Mr. Cleveland, who has been appointed by the Directors for the purpose. The meeting stands ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., when the result of such Ballot will be declared.

O. FIEDLER, Chairman.

Bombay, 23rd October 1876.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

NOW READY,
SUGGESTIONS REGARDING THE
NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service,
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
Capital.
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
In Five Different Forms.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES.
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times* :—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character ; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine* :—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe* :—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office ; because he never loses control over his money ; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner tha depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash ; whereas in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust Funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards withou demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a handsome little Boudoir GRAND PIANO, by Collard and Collard. Will be sold as it stands for Rs. 250. Address "WIRES," *Bombay Gazette.*

TEMPORARY, second hand, IRON RAILS, 28 lbs. to the yard, about 50 Tons available. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Bombay.

WANTED, a PHOTOGRAPHER'S ASSISTANT (Native.) A good man will have good salary. Must not object to travelling. Apply to Messrs. MADHOWRAO and BABAJEE, 15, Loharchal, Bombay, (Photo, Chemists.)

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and Patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory and Moore's Liebig's Food*, and *Mellin's Extract for preparing Liebig's Food*, are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the Dietetic preparations kept in stock, and as consignments are received by each fortnightly mail direct from the makers, their genuineness and freshness may be relied upon.

Hard's Farinaceous Food.
Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.
Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot.
Vicker's Russian Isinglass.
Calf's Foot Jelly.
Robb's Rusks and Nursery Biscuits.
Condensed Milk.
Epp's Cocoa.
Schweitzer's Cocoatina.
Menier's Chocolates.
Pepsine and Pepsine Wine.
Genuine Fresh Cod Liver Oil.
Chemical Food.
Sugar of Milk.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
IMPORTERS OF DIETETIC PREPARATIONS AND TOILET REQUISITES,
And Manufacturers of Aerated Waters,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

AUX VILLES DE FRANCE.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

		Rs.
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Fancy Angola Suits	20
	Blue Serge Suits	,, 25
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Cricketing Suits	,, 25
	Shikar Suits	,, 12
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	American Drill Suits	,, 8
	Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	,, 14
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	,, 5
	Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 10
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Bedford Cord Trousers	,, 20
	Whip Cord Trousers	,, 16
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Saddle Tweed Trousers	,, 16
	All Wool Flannel Shirts	,, 6
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Oxford Cloth Shirts	,, 4
	French Cambric Shirts	,, 4
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	White Dress Shirts	,, 5
	Regulation (Ellwood) Helmets	,, 13
NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.'S	Hunting (Ellwood) Hats	,, 12
	Felt Hats all Shapes	,, 7

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY :	CALCUTTA :
6, Elphinstone Circle.	2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali :—Khursedji Dossabhai.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
NEW GOODS
Per P. and O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

THE BROACH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 27 Meadow Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.
2. To elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd to the 30th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COWASJEE EDULJEE PATELL,
Bombay, 21st October 1876. Secretary.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, direct importation.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by W. J. ESSAI.

BASS'S BEER, Quarts, Rs. 5 per dozen.

BASS'S BEER, Pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, FORT
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT.

HORNBY ROW—TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row for a residence, with a separate Cook-room, now in the occupation of Mr. Ingle. Rent Rs. 80. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

RAMPART ROW.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE for an Office or a residence, above Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

THE well-known BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, known as THE PROSPECT LODGE, lately vacated by J. L. Warden, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. It could also be divided into two separate Bungalows, with separate Compounds and entrances, and each of them could be had for Rs. 100. A capital chance for a compact and cheap and healthy place. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE well-known UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, known as the ANSTEY LODGE, now in the occupation of Mr. Bodger. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A Cheap, Airy and Convenient place, lower portion of a HOUSE, on Cumballa Hill, only seven minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station of Grant Road. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO BUNGALOWS near the Grant Road Station, only two minutes' walk to approach. Rent Rs. 90 and 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of Mr. Turner, with a detached House. It has a very large compound and water laid on. Rent Rs. 150, including all taxes. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MATHERAN.

A few BUNGALOWS at Matheran. Rent very moderate. For particulars of plans and lists of furniture apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

A Completely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, with Four Bed-rooms, Dressing and Bath-rooms, a Drawing, Dining and Billiard room, with a very spacious verandah, on the west and east, very large compound, spacious out-houses and a neatly laid out Garden. Vehar laid on. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, opposite to Mr. Balfour. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Spacious and Commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill lower road, facing the sea and entirely open to the westerly sea breeze, lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill lower road, facing the sea and entirely open to the westerly sea breeze, lately vacated by Mr. Glazebrook. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TWO BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill lower road, facing the sea, next door to Dr. Maconachie. Rent Rs. 125 and 50. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABL BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill Road, next door to Mr. Groom. Rent Rs. 175. It could also be had furnished for a year certain. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, opposite to Mr. Bickerdike. Rent Rs. 140. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, formerly in the occupation of Mr. Langley, next door to Frank Chalk, Esq. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE well-known UPPER STORIED BUNGALOW on the Top of Malabar Hill, facing both west and east, lately vacated by Col. Ballard. It commands a most picturesque view of Bombay and it's harbour, a sight most admirable and pleasant. It has also a detached house and a very large compound. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Top of Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Dr. Graham. It has a very large compound and sweet water well. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Nepean Sea Road, next door to Captain Babington. Rent Rs. 250. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NINE OTHER BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill. Rs. 150, 150, 125, 125, 100, 75, 75, 60, and 40. For inspection and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

BREACH CANDY.

THE Commodious BUNGALOW on the Top of the Hill, known as General Marriott's Bungalow, and lately vacated by the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE CROW'S NEST at Breach Candy, on the Top of the Hill. Rent Rs. 115. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow street. House Agent.

HORNBY ROW.

AN entire THREE-STORIED HOUSE in Hornby Row, opposite to Wellington Fountain and General Post Office. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO number of RESIDENCES, OFFICES, GODOWNS, SHOPS, and BARRISTERS' CHAMBERS in Fort from Rs. 30 and upwards, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WANTED a BUNGALOW, either Furnished or Unfurnished, in Marine Lines. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

NOTICES.

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A Pure Natutal Effervescing Water from the Apollinaris Brunnen. Supplied by order of the Viceroy for use of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during their tour in India."—*Daily News.*

APOLLINARIS NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

"A GREAT BOON TO INDIA."—*Inspector-General MacPherson, M.D., H. M.'s Indian Army.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

"FREE FROM THE IMPURITIES TO WHICH ORDINARY DRINKING & AERATED WATERS ARE LIABLE."—*Sanitary Record.*

"AND ESPECIALLY IN INDIA, WHERE THEY ARE MOST FREQUENTLY liable to SEWAGE CONTAMINATION, and are the CAUSE of CHOLERA, TYPHUS FEVER, and DYSENTERY."—*Professor Macnamara, University of Calcutta.*

"ALL THIS PLEADS MOST STRONGLY IN FAVOUR OF PURE NATURAL EFFERVESCENT WATER."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

APOLLINARIS WATER.

Consumers can now be supplied with Apollinaris Water in Soda Water Bottles, which can be readily sold when empty. They are cautioned to see that Bottles have Smith, Bilbrough & Co.'s name on the label, otherwise they may purchase water not properly bottled for export.

SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS AND DEALERS.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Analyses, Prices, &c., on application to Agents :—Calcutta, Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co. ; Bombay, Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co. ; Madras, Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. ; Colombo, Messrs. George Wall & Co ; China and Japan, Messrs. George Smith & Co.

BRITANNIA FIRE ASSOCIATION.—The Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENT for the above Association is now prepared to accept risks against FIRE in BOMBAY and the MOFUSSIL at current rates.

S. L. MACNAGHTEN.

Bombay, 7th October 1876.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK RE-OPENED.

VISITORS TO MAHABLESHWAR can have COMFORTABLE PHAETON and TONGA DAKS supplied them by applying to

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor.

No. 26, Civil Lines, Poona.

N.B.—Contracts for return journey entered into on very reasonable terms.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CONTRACTORS are hereby informed that the LATEST DATE for the SUBMISSION of TENDERS in connection with the above works has been extended from Noon of Tuesday, the 7th day of November, to NOON of SATURDAY, the 11th day of November.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer on Special Duty Tulsi Water Works.
Executive Municipal Engineer's Office, Bombay, 20th Oct. 1876

THE PORT CANNING AND LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th April 1876.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in the place of those who go out by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th April 1877, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to 24th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
SADANAND BALCRISHNA,
Bombay, 3rd October 1876. Manager.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ફોરટ પરેસ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on the Company's premises at Fort, No. 4 Armenian Lane, on TUESDAY, the 24th October 1876 at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To consider the declaration of an interim Dividend.
2nd. To consider several important matters connected with the future working of the Press and to authorize the Directors to carry out such plans as may be decided upon.
3. To consider any other business which may be brought before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 16th instant, until TUESDAY, the 24th, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th October 1876.

ELECTRO TREATMENT OF THE UNDERNOTED AND VARIOUS OTHER DISEASES.
BY DR. LALLEMENT, PH. EL.
From Paris.

DR. LALLEMENT begs to inform the public that after years' of experimental observations, he is now able to use electric force as an EFFECTIVE CURATIVE Agent in the following and other forms of diseases :—Paralysis, general and local Neuralgia ; Tic Doloureux ; Rheumatism ; Spinal affections ; Debility, general and local ; Leprosy ; Gout ; Liver Complaints ; Consumption ; Fever ; Palpitation of the Heart ; Deafness ; &c., &c.

Electric belts and bands supplied for application to any part of the body FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN. Dr. Lallement has numerous certificates to show the almost miraculous cures he has effected in his late tour in the N. W. Provinces and the Punjab.

M. LALLEMENT will see patients in the Town daily from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
No. 1, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

HAVING completed our NEW and EXTENSIVE PREMISES adjoining the site of the Old Works, we beg to inform Executive Engineers, Municipal Committees, Millowners, Press Proprietors, Contractors, &c., that we are prepared to execute orders for Iron Work of every description.

Our Foundry, the largest in India, is replete with all modern appliances for speedy outturn, and we are prepared to undertake castings up to 15 tons.

The Fitting, Smiths', and Boilermakers' Shops have received extensive additions of new and improved machinery, and all being under experienced European management, Richardson and Co. can guarantee First-class Workmanship and despatch.

Estimates given on application.

All communications to be addressed

RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of October next, at four o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, by order of the Liquidators of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited (the owners of the premises), and subject to conditions which will be produced and read at the time of sale, the valuable Piece of Land with the building standing thereon, situate in Elphinstone Circle, lately occupied by the London, Asiatic and American Company, and at present occupied by Messrs. Benn, Ashley & Co., and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and which are more particularly described as follows :—

All that piece of Land situate at Bombay, in the East Indies, lately forming part of the Bombay Green and the road around it, and containing by admeasurement six hundred and thirty square yards, little, more or less, together with the Messuage, Tenement, and Buildings erected thereon forming part of the Elphinstone Circle, which said piece of land is bounded on the West by a public road, the property of the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay, on the South by a public road running between the said piece of Land and the building used as an Opium Warehouse, formerly belonging to the Bombay Government, and on or towards the North and East by other portions of a larger plot of land of which the said piece of land now in description formerly formed part and now forming the sites of passages.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN,
Solicitors for the Liquidators of the
London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited.

Bombay, 25th September 1876.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE New Members who joined the Company during the past year effected Assurances to the extent of £1,509,528. This, it may be mentioned, is the largest business which has ever been placed upon the Books of any of the Scotch Life Assurance Offices in a single year.

The Assets of the Company at 15th Nov. last, amounted to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING. These Funds are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities—detailed particulars of which are published annually, and the whole Deeds and Securities of the Company are periodically examined by a Committee of Professional Gentlemen whose report may be obtained on application.

The Rates of Premium for India have recently been revised and may be obtained with every information on application at the Company's Offices and Agencies.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.
Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row,
Bombay, October 1876.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 23RD OCT. 1876.

THE absence of any fresh political news from home since Friday has given rise to some little anxiety here to-day, but in such times no news is good news, and had the Turkish question developed any new phase we should probably have heard of it.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 21st instant shows the following changes :—

Government Balance at H. O.	Dec. Rs.	1,90,298
Do. do. Branches...	Dec. ,,	2,34,112
Deposits	Dec. ,,	7,87,981
Government Securities	Dec. ,,	18,575
Loans	Dec. ,,	1,22,557
Bills Discounted............	Dec. ,,	12,212
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. ,,	1,14,126
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. ,,	8,91,448

These alterations show a continuance of the demand for money, although on a much less active scale, and the movements are not sufficiently important to warrant apprehensions of higher rates of discount in the present general dulness of trade. The late withdrawals from the Bank are believed to be almost entirely on the part of the Exchange Banks who appear to have run themselves short of funds for a time, but this demand has now been pretty well supplied, and there are no trade requirements to intervene for the next two months.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day opened weak with a decline of 1/16d. all round, but later in the day the Banks showed rather more firmness on the receipt of stronger telegrams from Calcutta. We now quote :—

Bank Bills on demand ...1s. 8 3-16d to 7-32 per Rupee
Do 6 months' sight...1s. 8 7-16d to 15-32d ,,
Credits 3 ,, ...1s. 8 7-16d ,,
Documents 3 ,, ...1s. 8½d. ,,

On CALCUTTA we have not heard of any transactions to-day, and we therefore still quote Saturday's rates viz., 100¼ for demand, 99⅝ for 60 days' sight drafts.

GOVERNMENT PAPER goes from bad to worse and prices are again lower. We quote nominally :—Fours, Rs. 99 7/8 to Rs. 100 ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 100 ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 102 7/8 to Rs. 103.

The SHARE MARKET has been quiet with few changes in prices, but in most cases the tendency is still downward.

Alexandra Spinning and Weaving have declined Rs. 15, Broach Mills Rs. 10, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 10, Nicol Press and Manufacturing Co. Rs. 50 per share. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. and National Bank Re. 1 per share higher. There is no change in other companies.

COTTON continues very quiet with next to nothing doing for export, but the mills are still steady buyers and prices are accordingly well supported.

SEEDS are very firm, but the prices asked stop business. Linseed is now quoted at Rs. 6 8 ready, Rs. 6-4 April delivery, Rapeseed Rs. 7-4 ready, Rs. 6 10 per cwt. April-May delivery. Of both descriptions ready supplies are insignificant.

FREIGHTS are steady but quiet. By steamer business has been done for Liverpool to-day at £1-15 for Wheat and £1-17-6 to £1-18-9 for Cotton. There is still no sailing ship on the berth.

PIECE GOODS are quiet with only a small business passing, but the tone of the market is steady.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 21st October as compared with the statement issued on the 14th October :—

LIABILITIES.	14th Oct. Rs.	21st Oct. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital......	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities.....................	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	86,25,833	84,35,565
Do. do. do. at Branches.	13 55,486	11,21,374
Other Deposits	1,20,33,729	1,12,95,748
Post Bills	48,912	49,103
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,33,941	3,01,598
	3,43,97,931	3,32,03,388
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	59,65,574	59,46,999
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	15,64,700	15,29,090
Loans on Security of do. do.	25,94,555	24,71,998
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,267	1,308
Bills Discounted	1,27,22,976	1,27,10,764
Stamps	4,186	4,130
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,16,744		
Amount applied in reduction ,,1,55,000	3,61,744	3,61,744
Bullion	......	......
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	2,18,205	1,04,079
Cash and Currency Notes	1,09,64,724	1,00,73,276
	3,43,97,931	3,32,03,388

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," THURSDAY EVENING.

OWING to the occurrence of native holidays on Monday and Tuesday, business, since last mail day, has been compressed into a short period, and no change of note has occurred. Money remains easy, but with a good current demand, for which supplies have so far been sufficient, and are likely to continue so. Should the anticipated famine in the Deccan assume important proportions, there will, no doubt, be large shipments of rice made from here. That, and ordinary export trade will require large sums of money, but there is every appearance of ample supplies being available in time for any foreseen contingency.

The Bank of Bengal minimum remains at 6 per cent., and the Statement of this week shows no change of consequence. The Government Balances are unaltered. The Private Deposits are 3 lakhs down, the Discounts 7 lakhs down, the Loans and Credits 5 lakhs up, which gives an increase of 1 lakh in the Public Demand. The Cash, however, is 5 lakhs higher, the Investment Account having declined 4 lakhs. The proportion of Cash to Liabilities has increased to 53⅜ per cent.

The markets for Manchester goods continue very dull, and the advancing prices at home are having little or no effect here as yet : supplies are going on upon far too large a scale for the capacities of this country. The feeling is, perhaps, slightly better since the termination of last holidays.

Exports are very active. Saltpetre is in good demand, and higher ; the same may be said of silk. An extensive business is proceeding in loose jute, the local mills, balers, and exporters all working freely ; low qualities have gained a good deal upon the finer sorts, and the range of prices between the two is so near as 3-8-0 and 4-8-0. Jute bags are improving in demand and price ; there is, however, very little demand for baled jute. To-day's Tea sales brought fully previous rates, notwithstanding the rise in exchange.

Yesterday's issue of Council Bills met with buyers at the further considerable advance of 18 ¼, the whole £350,000 being taken for Calcutta, and nothing being drawn on the other Presidencies. This allotment is for telegraphic transfer, and is, therefore, well above the corresponding price of silver, which is still quoted 52½d., the point it advanced to at end of last week.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has further advanced, but the rise still emanates from London, where a strong demand for remittance eastward continues, notwithstanding the easing in China. Silver is being returned from there to India to a considerable extent, but a slight reaction has taken place ; the rate on India having recovered to 230, it is not likely that such shipments will be persevered in for the present. Yesterday, business in Bank Bills for the going mail was commenced at 1-8¼ six months' sight advancing to-day to 1-8⅜, with only a moderate amount sold : Telegraphic has advanced from 1-8 yesterday to 1-8 3/16 to-day, business done. Credits have been placed at from 1-8⅜ to 1-8½ and 1-8 9/16. Documents opened on Saturday, with firmness at 1-8⅜ to 1-8⅞, advancing yesterday to 1-8 7/16 and 1-8½, and to-day to 1 8⅝, a good amount of this paper being disposed of. Rates close very firm as under :—

Bank telegraphic transfer............ 1-8⅛.
Bank Bills on demand .... 1-8⅛ to 3/16.
Bank Bills 3 months' sight ...... 1-8¼.
Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...... 1-8⅜.
Credits and Clean Private
Paper, 6 months' sight .... 1-8½ to 9/16.
Document Bills 6 months' sight.. 1-8⅝

France.—The rates for document bills close at f. 2-16½ three months,' and f. 2-18 six months' sight.

Bombay.—Rates are unchanged, and business is very inactive ; par on demand, and 99-4-0 at sixty days' sight, are still the current quotations for Bank paper.

China.—Rates hardened towards close of the Mails by the direct Steamers, and the final quotation was 224 for private paper at thirty days' sight.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Business has been dull during the past week, the intervention of holidays interfering with the attendance of dealers ; the tone of prices, is fairly steady, but that is all that can be said, and there is certainly great want of life in the market. To-day, however, there seems rather more disposition to do business.

Government Securities are rather worse than they were last week, though in the interval they have been the turn steadier, and there is no business of any importance doing. There have been small purchases of four per cents. at ⅝ and ¾ per cent. premium, four-and-a-halfs at ⅝ per cent., five-and-a-halfs at 3¼ to 3⅜ per cent. premium. A depressed feeling is abroad in the market, and to-day's prices are not better than the following :—

4 per cents.	....	100⅜ to ½
4½ ,,	....	100⅜ to ½
5½ ,,	....	103 to ¼

Bank Shares continue firm, with rather an upward tendency. Bengals have been dealt in at 707½ and Nationals at 114 to 114½ and 115, both showing a slight advance.

Tea shares are inactive, but steady in price. Central Cachars have quite recovered, the fall of last week bringing 156, 157, and 158, now quoting higher. Amluckies have been placed at 112 and 114 ; Coocheelas at 160 ; Dehings at 69 ; East Indias at 81 and 82 ; Tukvars at 117 ; Hoolungoories at 113 and 113½ ; Lower Assams at 42 ; Upper Assams at 42 ; Chandipores at 650 ; Arcuttipores at 185 ; Colonials at 112 ; Kunchunpores at 90 ; Sooms at 96 ; and Gowhattys at 94.

Spinning Mill Shares are in less enquiry. Bowreahs have gone lower, 94½, 95½, and 94½ ; but Goosery have brought the further advanced price of 218. Jute stocks are about the same as last week ; Calcutta has brought 60, Budge Budge 79, and Howrah 79.

Coal Shares have been very much out of the market lately, and this week the only transaction recorded is at 1,310 for Bengals.

Miscellaneous Shares.—India General Steam have fetched previous price of 650. Bengal Iron 117 ; Landing and Shipping 61 to 63 ; and Strand Bank Press 21, the two latter being in good demand. Ramkistopore Press has been dealt in at 60.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. VIRGINIA SCHILIZZI, 821 tons, Captain J. Anderson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee and Calcutta.

THE S.S. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain T. Ellis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE ORIANA, 860 tons, Captain Thomson, which arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Liverpool (June 17th), brought a cargo of 1,220 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. VINGORLA 314 tons, Captain N. R. Sayers, sailed yesterday for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Barton, a lady and three servants, and 378 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'s S. S. Pachumba, 864 tons, Captain T. N. Franks, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers ;—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Mackinlay, Col. Berry, Dr. Inman, Mr. Finch, Mr Rayne, Mr Deverell, Mr. Bremer, Mr. Cobden, Mrs. Forestell, and child seventy deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
22	Pachumba (s)	Franks	Kurrachee, Oct 20.
23	Pehlwan (s).........	Ellis	Goa, Oct 21.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	H M S Kwangtung.	Campbell	Aden
23	Hydaspes (s)	Andrews	Southampton.
	Vingorla (s)	Sayers	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Virginia Schilizzi(s)	Anderson......	Kurrachee & Calcutta.

The Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Goa, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.
19 India(s)...................Rogers ....Singapore, Sept 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.
19 Queen Anne (s) ....
Penguin (s) ....
Albania ....
Loch Rannoch ....
Mozuffer ....

PASSENGERS.

PER INDIA.—Mr W B Taylor, Mr H A Laird, Mr A Smidt, Mr G V D Wense, Lieut E G Edwards, Mr E Munro, and Mr Carlier

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino s—1 cask hardware, Hassonally Jewajee.

FROM LONDON.

Athill s—100 casks cement, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co ; 10 cases port, 30 cases sherry and 12 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 8 boxes oilmanstore, Surafally Heptoola ; 6 casks ink, Abdoolally Abdoolremon and Co ; 55 cases port wine, Benn, Ashley and Co.
Virginia Schilizzi s—4 casks white paint, E A Currim ; 9 casks hardware, B W Pattuck and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—22 bundles iron tubs, Meerbhoy Esmalljee.
Zante s—33 bundles iron tubs, Meerbhoy Esmaljee.

FROM GENOA.

Batavia s—26 cases brandy, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s—200 boxes brandy, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia ; 15 cases champagne, Maneckjee Jamsetjee ; 10 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zerbino—s, 800 bags wheat, Jewraz Sew Narayen ; 55 bales cotton, Dewjee Dassa.
Trentham Hall—s, 800 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 3,000 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co ; 26 bales wool, Goolabchund Nawulmull ; 30 bales wool, Fazel Mamed Dama ; 250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Jaitha ; 44 bales cotton, Roychund Deepchund ; 1,882 bags wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 29 bales wool, Nandram Bhegraz ; 9 bales rags, W Johnson ; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersy ; 25 bales wool Beanichund Fuckerchund.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s—26 bags coffee, Allimahamed Hussum ; 50 packages cloves, Peerbhoy Assur ; 8 cases shawls, Toolseedass Manoree ; 3 cases shawls, David Sassoon and Co ; 9 cases shawls, Myadass Ramchunder ; 8 cases shawls, Sewnath Punalall ; 6 cases shawls, Jenaremull Dulsookroy ; 70 cases shawls, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 10 cases shawls, Moriedhur Monelall ; 11 cases shawls, Purmeshardass Jugnuth ; 4 cases shawls, Asdoolajee Afjula, 1 case shawls, Amudshaw Joosubhaw.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Hydaspes s—10 cases opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—1,500 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Zerbino—s, 400 bags pepper and 6690 bags linseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thibet—s, 53 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 150 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malwa s—20 bales twist, Lyon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malwa s—64 packages cloves, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 15 bales twist, A Habibbhoy ; 75 bales twist, Ebrim Nurdin and Co ; 48 bales twist, E D Sassoon ; 15 bales twist and 37 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 65 bales cotton, Morarbhoy Vizbhooken.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.
1776 Malwa (s), Barret—Mails, 6th November.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.
1358 Trentham Hall (s), Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.
FOR HAVRE AND LIVERPOOL.
918 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR VENICE.
1671 Thibet (s), Stewart—Mails 30th October.
FOR GENOA.
1353 Batavia (s), Crocco—C. Grondona.
FOR HULL.
936 Whitehall, Gesch—Wallace & Co.
FOR UNITED KINGDOM.
1208 Malromene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.
1854 St Enoch, Browse—Killick, Nixon & Co.
FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.
1797 King Cerdic, Austin—Wallace & Co.
860 Oriana, Thompson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
1416 Proponti (s), Alexander—D. Sassoon & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
1515 Kashgar (s), Baker—Mails, 31st October.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1063 City of Boston, Crosby—Farnham & Co.
1286 Centennial, Brown—Farnham & Co.
1367 Pride of England, Nash.
FOR KURRACHEE.
1107 Amy Dora (s), Downie—N. Manockjee & Co.
FOR JEDDAH.
1056 Harald Haarfager (s), Hilburg—James Machintosh & Co.
548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa Califa.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
FOR DIAMOND ISLAND.
1316 Hermon, Dillon.
FOR ZANZIBAR.
256 Africa, Rauchaut—T. Topun.
582 Ausgarius (s), Kinmann—H. Jumal.
FOR MAURITIUS.
392 Nenuphar, Souter—H. M. Seedick.
NOT FIXED.
1226 Bellona (s), Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1253 Golconda (s),—P. & O. Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Watson—E. Bates & Co.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
864 Pachamba (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
1086 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
713 Countess of Elvin, Nacoda.
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
470 Mathilde, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
597 Amberwitch (s), Stiffe.
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd October 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·896
Temperature of the Air...............	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer...............	77·7
Dew Point	76·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·2
General Direction of wind ......ESE, SSE, WNW, N, NE, ENE, W, WNW, NW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	193

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Bhewndy.
Barker, Surg Major, Madras A M D, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl, R A, on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 22.

Thorp, Lieut Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on duty, from Poona.
Ritherdon, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Madras.

OCTOBER 23.

Stopford, Lieut, Bombay Aides-de-Camp, on duty, from Poona.
Berry, Col, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 21.

Bond, Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Matheran.

OCTOBER 22.

Williamson, Surg, Bombay A M D, from leave, to Ahmednuggur.

OCTOBER 23.

Wilson, Capt, Madras 43rd Infantry, to rejoin, to ——.
Trinnell, Surg Major, Madras Med Dept, on sick leave, to England.
Ritherdon, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cumming, Lieut, Bengal 11th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.
Barker, Surg Major, Madras A M D, on leave, to Matheran.
Harris, Lieut Col, Bombay Asst Adjt Genl R A, on duty, to Poona.
Thorpe, Lieut Col, Bombay 28th Regt N I, on duty, to Poona.
Penn, Col, Bombay R A, to rejoin, to Aden.
Blaksley, Major, Bengal The Buff, to rejoin, to Cawnpore.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces' Gazette*, October 21.)

Mr F C Anderson, C S, Asst Comr, Jubbulpore, is appointed Personal Asst to the Chief Comr.

Fifteen days' privilege leave of absence is granted to Capt C W Losack, Depy Conservator of Forests, from the 4th Nov next or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

E Cooper, Sub-Eng, 3rd grade, attached to the Kanhan Div, Buildings and Roads Branch, is transferred, as a temporary arrangement, to the Hinganghat Div, Wardha Valley State Railway.

Mr R H Finch, Asst Comr, has been placed in charge of the Nimar Treasury, from the 4th inst.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 9th October 1876.*)

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointment :—

18th Bengal Cavalry—Surgn G Griffith, in medical charge 31st N I, to the medical charge of the Regt, vice Palmer, deceased.

Lt Col P J Campbell, R H A, being under orders to proceed to England, is directed to proceed from Rawal Pindi to Umballa, and join the head quarters A Bgde, en-route to the port of embarkation.

Under paragraph 137, Clause II of the Transport Regulations, Part II.

The names of the following officers are added to the list of officers, who will be employed in the Qr Mr Genl's Dept at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct, p 511 :—

Maj A H Prinsep, 11th Bl Lancers, Capt the Hon H Legge, 9th Lancers, Capt G A Hillyard, 4th Battn Rifle Bgde, and Lt J C F Gordon, 6th Bl Cavy.

G O C C dated the 28th Sept 1876, page 463, transferring Maj A L Playfair, Bl S C, from Fort William to Benares for general duty, is cancelled.

With reference to G G O No 996 of the 22nd Sept 1876, H E the C-in-C is pleased to post Capt J M Mure, H M's 34th Foot, appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, by G G O No 997 of 1876, to the 7th Circle, with effect from the 1st Oct 1876.

Local Maj W C Mackinnon, 1-3rd "The Buffs," is, with the sanction of the Govt of India, re-appointed a Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry for a further period of two years, from the 1st Oct 1876, and is removed to the 8th Circle. A new office will be formed for this Circle.

The Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, 6th Circle, now with divisional head quarters at Rawal Pindi, will with his office, move to Meean Meer, from 1st Oct 1876.

The two latter officers will travel at the public expense to their new head quarters.

Lt G H Robinson, Offg 2nd Wing Subn on probation 14th N I, (not joined) is transferred to the 1st Goorkhas in the same capacity.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on 2nd Oct 1876 :—

Maj J C Auchinleck, R A, and Sub-Lt F G Delamain, 109th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

6th Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 30th Sept 1876, making the following appointments, consequent on Lt Col H T Oldfield having assumed command of the Regt :—

Capt R M Jennings, 2nd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Maj E H E Kauntze, 3rd Sqdn Officer, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer.

Lt C W Muir, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt.

Lt J C F Gordon, Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties.

25th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 28th Sept 1876, making the following appointments, during the absence on leave of Lt Col N Barton, with effect from the 29th July 1876 :—

Capt J N Steel to officiate as 2nd in Command, in addition to his other duties as QrMr.

Lt P E Anderson, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have of absence :—

21st Foot, (1st Battalion).—Col J T Dalyell, to England, for fifteen months from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

(This cancels the leave granted in G O C C 27th May, page 238.)

4th Battalion Rifle Brigade—Lt F Howard, (Instructor of Musketry,) to travel in Chamba, from the 25th Oct to the 15th Dec 1876.

Staff Corps—Lt Col (Bt Col) C H Byers, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col (Bt Col) G A St P Fooks, Comdt 3rd N I, to the Port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 10th October 1876*)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Meerut on Monday, the second (2nd) day of Oct 1876, Maj James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, of H M's Bl S C, was arraigned on the following charge :—

Charge—Having, on about the twenty-third of April 1875, been indebted to Rajah Jung Bahadoor Khan, Talooqdar of Nanpara, to the amount of ten thousand rupees, in neglect and disobedience of the orders for the Bl Army as contained in paragraph 16, Sect 48 of the Bl Mily Regulations of 1855, and paragraph 448 of the Bl Army Regulations of 1873, the above sum having been accepted as a loan from the said Rajah in the month of Jan 1873, while he, Maj Hewett, was Offg as Depy Comr of Bahraich.

Finding.—The Court finds that the prisoner, Maj James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, of H M's Bl S C, is guilty of the charge, so far as it alleges the neglect and disobedience of the orders contained in para 16 Sec 48 of the Bl Mily Regulations of 1855, and paragraph 448 of the Bl Army Regulations of 1873 ; but the Court acquits him of the latter portion of the charge, which alleges that he, Maj Hewett, accepted the loan from the Rajah of Nanpara, while he was Offg Depy Comr of Bahraich.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Maj James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, of H M's Bl S C, to be reprimanded in such manner as H E the C-in-C may be pleased to direct.

C. R. O. EVANS, Colonel Royal Artillery, President.

MEERUT, 2nd Oct 1876.

Confirmed ; in accordance with the sentence Maj Hewett is hereby reprimanded. He is to be released from arrest, and to return to military duty.

FRED P. HAINES, General C-in-C in India.

HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA, 6th Oct 1876.

By Order of H E the C-in-C in India,
P. S. LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 10th October 1876.*)

At a General Court Martial, assembled at Hingoli on Saturday, the 16th day of Sept 1876, No 589, Trooper Laulsingh, of the 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, was arraigned on the following charges :—

CHARGES—First Charge.—That he, Laulsingh, at Hingoli, on or about the twenty first day of July 1876, committed theft in a dwelling used by one Jeethmul, Goomashtah of Nuthmul Goverdhundass, Sowcar, as a human dwelling, by dishonestly taking seven maunds of Benares sugar, of the value of Halli sicca rupees thirty-two and annas six, the property of the said Jeethmul, out of the said building, without his consent, and that he thereby committed an offence punishable under Sec 380 of the Indian Penal Code. Second Charge.—That he, Laulsingh at Hingoli, on or about the twenty-first day of July 1876, dishonestly received seven maunds of Benares sugar, of the value of Halli sicca rupees thirty-two and annas six, then being stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen property, and that he has there by committed an offence punishable under Sec 411 of the Indian Penal Code. The above being within the provisions of the Articles of War.

FINDING.—The Court find that the prisoner, No 589, Trooper Laulsingh, is not guilty of the first charge. Guilty of the second charge, with this exception, viz. that the quantity of Benares sugar dishonestly received by the prisoner, Trooper Laulsingh, is 2 1/24th maunds, valued at Halli sicca rupees nine, annas ten and pies two ; and not seven maunds, valued at Halli sicca rupees thirty-two, annas six, as set forth in the charge.

SENTENCE.—The Court sentence the prisoner, No 589, Trooper Laulsingh, 4th Regt Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

THOMAS EARL, Soobadar, President.

HINGOLI, 19th Sept 1876.

APPROVED AND CONFIRMED.

FRED P HAINES, General C-in-C-in India.

SIMLA, 6th Oct 1876.

By order of H E the C-in-C in India,
P S LUMSDEN, Maj Genl, Adjt Genl in India.

(*Head Quarters, Simla, 11th October 1876.*)

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Capt J F Meiklejohn T Batty (F Bgde,) to remain at Rawal Pindi, from date of departure of his battery, (31st Oct.) until 9th Dec 1876, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery—Maj G J Smart, (No 3 Baty 6th Bgde,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-1st Foot—Lt J R Povah, to England, via the Cape, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

2-12th Foot—Lt R J Pike, to Mussoorie, from the 30th Sept to the 15th Novr next, on medical certificate.

1-14th Foot—Lt T M Robinson, (Instructor of Musketry,) from the 7th to the 30th Sept, in extension of the leave granted him by G O C C 18th March last, p 108, to enable him to rejoin.

65th Foot—Sub-Lt G E Even, to Bombay, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt A W Jamieson, QrMr 19th N I, to remain at Mussoorie, from the 16th Oct to the 6th Nov, on urgent private affairs, as a special case, in extension of the leave granted by G O C C 2nd May 1876, page 193.

Lt J J Money-Simons (QMr 24th N I,) to remain in the hills, on medical certificate, from the 7th Oct 1876 to the 6th Jan 1877, in extension of the leave granted him in G O C C of 8th April 1876, page 162.

Bengal Infantry—Lt Col L E Evans, to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe on private affairs.

(*Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 12th October 1876*)

The C-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

70th Regiment—Lt Francis Fred Fyler Roupell to be Adjt, vice Mumsey, resigned, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 1st Oct 1876.

89th Regiment—Lt George Osborne Smith to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Caddell, promoted, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, dated 14th June 1876.

Personal Staff—Capt H B MacCall, of the 2nd Battn 60th Rifles, to be an Aide-de-Camp (temporarily) on H Ex's Personal Staff, dated 9th Oct 1876.

7th Bengal Cavalry.—Lt E H H Montresor, 1-8th Foot, a candidate for the S C to be Offg 2nd Sqdn Subn on probation, dated 6th Oct 1876.

7th Native Infantry.—Lt A W Jamieson, QrMr 19th N I, to be Adjt, vice Hamilton, transferred to the half-pay List.

32nd Native Infantry.—Maj C E Bates, Bl S C to be Wing Officer, vice Walker, appointed 2nd in Command 44th N I.

44th Native Infantry.—Maj T N Walker, Wing Officer 32nd N I, to be 2nd in Command, vice Cory, retired.

45th Native Infantry.—Lt P A Buckland, from 39th N I, to be Offg 2nd Wing Subn.

It is notified for information that the Form "Daily Register of Documents received and despatched from a Station Staff Officer," has been assigned Bengal Form No 343.

Col W H Lowther, Bl Infy, is transferred from Jubbulpore to Benares for general duty.

Col G B Malleson, C S I, S C, is posted to Fort William for general duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office Capt W Law, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed to England on promotion to a battery on the Home Establishment, under revised Clause VII, para 169, Part I, and Clause VII, para 137, part II, of the Transport Regulations.

In anticipation of approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in-Chief, the name of Capt J F Stephens, 39th Foot, is substituted for that of Capt O J Bradford, in the list of officers to be detail for duty at the Regtl depot, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 510.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Capt E Lee, is to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty at the Regtl depots, published in G O C C of the 6th Oct 1876, p 510.

Capt H T Jones, Bgde Maj, is transferred at his own request from Agra to Umballa, vice Capt A P Palmer, specially employed.

Lt Col H Maxwell, Bgde Maj, is transferred on the public service from Jullundur to Agra.

With reference to G O C C dated the 26th Sept 1876, p 454, Subadar Maj Shawa Ram, Bahadoor, 13th N I, is appointed an extra aide camp on the personal Staff of H E the C-in-C during the Imperial Assemblage.

The candidates named below are reported, by the Board of Examiners, Fort William, to have attained the undermentioned standard, agreeably to Sec 23, Bl Army Regulations :—

Higher Standard in Hindostanee.—Lt S W T Roberts, 39th Regt. and Lt A B Hibgame, 109th Regt.

The undermentioned medical officers are directed, on the expiration of their present leave, to report themselves to the Depy Surgns Genl of the Circles noted below :—

Surgn Maj P W Sutherland, to Rawal Pindi circle and Surgn W E Griffiths, to Meerut Circle.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostanee on 2nd Oct 1876 :

Sub-Lt C J R Hearsey, 9th Lancers ; Lance Corporal A Leigh, 9th Lancers ; Private E. Wright, 9th Lancers ; Lt Col H J Buchanan, 9th Regt ; Sub-Lt J A H Pollock, 17th Regt ; Lance Corporal J Radburn, 17th Regt ; Private J Wray, 17th Regt ; Sub-Lt W S Marshall, 40th Regt ; Private J Poulton, 40th Regt ; Private H Neville, 40th Regt ; Lt S D Gordon, 72nd Highlanders and Conductor J Grimshaw, Ordnance Dept.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Dacca Station Order, dated the 5th Oct 1876, appointing Capt C D Swete, attached to the 10th N I, to be Station Staff Officer, vice Capt C H Palmer, ordered to join Regtl head quarters.

3rd Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 8th July 1876, making the following appointments, with effect from the 6th idem, consequent on the appointment of Lt Col F C J Browlow to be President of a Committee of Adjustment at Landour :—

Maj A R D Mackenzie, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Lt G H Elliott, Adjt, to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Lt C H V Garbett, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as Adjt, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 17th July 1876, appointing Lt C H V Garbett, 2nd Sqdn Subn, to officiate as 2nd Sqdn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Maj B Cracroft on furlough.

26 Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Sept 1876, appointing Lt S H P Graves, Offg 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr-Mr, in addition to his other duties.

33rd Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 12th Sept 1876, appointing Capt S C MacTier, Wing Officer, to officiate as Comdt, in addition to his other duties, from the 21st Aug 1876, vice Lt Col J T Harris, proceeded on leave on medical certificate, making also the following appointments from the 25th Aug 1876 :—

Capt S C MacTier to officiate as Comdt.

Lt C T Bingham, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Dated the 3rd Oct 1876, appointing Capt J G Kelly to officiate as Wing Officer, and Lt J H Sadler, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his other duties.

38th Native Infantry—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd Sept 1876, appointing Lt H M P Hawkes, 2nd Wing Subn on probation, to officiate as QrMr as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, vice Bolleau, transferred to 41st N I.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence :—

2-19th Foot—Lt L H M Levin, to England, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

MR. A. MENIST'S
Perfect Crystal Spectacles, &c.

MR. BETTS begs to announce his return to Bombay, and invites attention to the above invaluable aids to sight, a trial of which he feels confident must insure unqualified approbation, for the superior assistance and protection which they afford to the sight.

MENIST'S
New French Army Field Glass, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 60.

A light, handy, portable Instrument, possessing great power, it is respectfully commended to the notice of Military Officers, for whose requirements it is especially adapted.
During his present visit, Mr. BETTS may be consulted daily at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.'s.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HEWITT—EASTHOPE—October 21st, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. R. L. Page, assisted by the Rev. Luke Rivington, John Hewitt, to Frances Grace Easthope.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BENNETT—October 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of J. M. Bennett, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CORNISH.—October 16th, at Bankura, Frederick Younge Cornish, the second son of Major P. G. Cornish, aged 38 years and 6 months.

FAULKNER—October 15th, at Allahabad, Edith Mabel, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Faulkner, aged 2 years, 2 months and 15 days.

POGOSE.—October 13th, at Dacca, Paul, the youngest son of J. G. N. Pogose, aged 22 years, 7 months, and 13 days.

THOMAS.—October 17th, at 3 Middleton Street, Calcutta, George Frederic, second son of Captain C. F. Thomas, aged 18 months and 10 days.

WESKINS.—October 15th, Catherine Harriet, widow of the late Weskins Theodore Weskins, aged 48 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

DR. DA GERSON DA CUNHA denies that he delivered any such lecture, on the skull of a *deceased* traveller, as a correspondent "C. P. P." has attributed to him. Dr. da Cunha's sarcasms about "C. P. P." need not be printed. If they were, poor "C. P. P.," whose cup of suffering has already been filled by the correspondent who denied that he is a grand-nephew of Major Pinto, whoever he may be, would probably think it useless to live any longer.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittance sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1876.

WHEN the Rev. A. N. Somerville, of Glasgow, who passed through India on a preaching tour about eighteen months ago, was on the point of returning to Scotland, he said at one of the last public meetings he addressed that the mosquitoes were the only thing he and his son had found serious cause to complain of during their four months' residence in the far East. It was no exaggeration to assign such a prominent position to mosquitoes. These tiny pests, with their live-long music and their aggravating bite, are almost the first things to impress the new arrival, and they are among the last to be forgotten by the retired Indian. The buoyant youth and the bright maiden make their first appearance at an Indian breakfast table with the inevitable bumps on the face, neck, and hands ; and the last night spent on Indian shores is passed in a state of siege from the inveterate enemy. It would pale the fame of all inventors of self-acting punkahs, refrigerating apparatuses, brandies and sodas, and other palliatives of tropical troubles, if any one could hit upon a remedy for mosquitoes. Even the great American who patented a pill that was "good for the earthquake," would gain fresh laurels by such a discovery. For at present the evil really seems beyond cure. The ability of mosquitoes to thrive under any circumstances is equalled by their capacity to be fruitful and multiply ; while their thirst for blood is quite as fierce as the tiger's, and in ingenuity in getting at their victims they beat the weasel hollow.

Everybody must have noticed that there are even of daily occurrence more kinds of mosquitoes than one. There is one which may be called the common mosquito, not because it is more numerous than several other kinds, but because it is more universally prevalent. It is found in many parts of Europe and Asia, and is, we suppose, equally familiar in Africa and America. This little creature is not without his interesting points to those who can preserve their temper in his presence and watch him on his forages with a little patience. He frequents the habitations of man, and having always plenty to eat, or rather, to suck, he does not go about like a roaring lion, as many of his wilder kindred do. There is also less of ferocity in his bite, and if he be allowed to alight quietly on the hand or arm, he will take his fill of blood and fly away without causing any pain or swelling. It is rather instructive to watch him during this occupation, which can be best done in the day time. As he has not been successful in finding a hole in the curtains during the night, the morning does not overtake him resting peacefully as usual. So he lets little of daylight pass without settling upon the hand, foot, or other exposed part of the person, and he skilfully and quickly chooses some spot where the skin is tender. There he may be observed treading cautiously over the pores and wrinkles and trying several places with his proboscis, till he gets one where he can thrust the little weapon deep down with ease and comfort. This is always done to the very root of the proboscis, which is about a sixteenth of an inch long and has a strong bend about two-thirds of the way from the point. The insect does not begin to suck till the front of the head is buried in the skin, and if it be killed in this position, the proboscis can seldom be withdrawn, but nearly always breaks off at the root in the attempt. During the process of sucking the whole attention of the mosquito seems concentrated on what it is doing, and its body swells rapidly, till from a lank and shrunken brown object it has become a bloated sac of texture so thin that the drop of warm blood in it has almost the transparency of a ruby. In this state the mosquito looks a really beautiful insect and is prettily marked with a row of white and black specks along its sides. All this time, if the hand be kept perfectly motionless, no pain whatever is felt, but on the slightest movement of the skin, the poison is darted into the wound with a smart pricking sensation, to be followed by the usual swelling. Sometimes an involuntary, nervous, twitch of this kind will so alarm the mosquito as to make him withdraw his proboscis, which he always likes to do leisurely, and prepare for instant flight ; but if the hand be kept still, he willingly introduces it again and returns to the banquet. It takes about two minutes to satiate the little blood sucker, and although they doubtless seem to pass far too swiftly to him the time is tediously felt by the watcher. During the last ten or fifteen seconds the mosquito seems on the point of bursting every moment, but still he perseveres till he can literally suck no more. He then sets his feet firmly, carefully pulls out his proboscis, and without more ado, flies off with a heavy laboured flight to the nearest object on which he can alight. Here he rests for a few moments, and then wings his way to some quiet corner, where he can enjoy his digestion during the rest of the day. The red colour in his abdomen quickly becomes black, but there is little diminution in his bulk by the evening, when he goes out to seek the water's edge, and prepare for the close of his ephemeral existence.

Any one who has sat at a window in the early dawn or the evening twilight may have noticed a double stream of mosquitoes, one flying out and the other flying in. The latter is the new generation, just emerged from the *pupa* state. They fly into the house in the morning for shelter, of course, but what makes them come in in the evening, it is difficult to say, unless they have a sense that tells them where they can get blood. Certain it is that these new-comers are ravenously hungry, and at no time are mosquitoes more annoying than within doors than between sunset and lamp-light. In this connection it is useful to know that as it gets dark inside the house first, the mosquitoes there become astir and begin to fly out, before those that are outside begin to come in. So a room may be kept clear of mosquitoes in the evening, by watching them fly out, and shutting the windows just when the opposite stream begins to fly in. The windows may be opened again when the lamps are lit, as the mosquitoes then fly round the light and are not so troublesome.

It is a common idea that mosquitoes are most when water is near, but too many people can testify to being tormented with them where there was no water to speak of within half a mile. The truth, we believe, is that though there are always mosquitoes to be found, yet at the seasons when they are troublesome, they swarm so that the air is filled with them, water or no water. Their larva may be seen in myriads in every pool of standing water, and it is natural to expect that the full-fledged insect will be most common near these pools, but a very little breeze will blow swarms of them all over the country. Every one is familiar with the uncouth forms and active wriggling movements of the larva, but the change that takes place when the *pupa* state is assumed is not so often observed. The *pupa* or chrysalis may be known at once, by its comparative inactivity, and a close examination shows that much of the ruggedness of contour which characterized the larva is wanting. The newly hatched larva takes only three or four days to develop into a mosquito, and the changes may be agreeably watched in a tumbler of water left standing in the bedroom.

As to the different kinds of mosquitoes there are more varieties than many people are aware, and it has been observed that in some places they are very troublesome in the day time, but always gone during the night. Poona is a station unenviably distinguished for its plague of day mosquitoes, which by the way are smaller than the common variety. There are also great differences in the venom of the bites of different kinds. Perhaps the most venomous for its size is the minute reddish coloured variety, which is peculiarly one of the pests of Sind, where it is called the "sandfly." Other mosquitoes very like the common kind, but of a deep black colour, are found in many places ; and others again are seen of a singularly large size.

But of all the sorts of mosquitoes, by far the most terrible are those that live in swamps. Fortunately for the health and happiness of our race, these venomous things do not leave their natural *habitat*, and subsist for the most part on vegetable juices. But one has only to go fifty yards over a marshy piece of ground covered with rank vegetation, at the close of the monsoon, to get bumps and blisters that will not be forgotten for many a day. India is not a land of swamps, but what we have of swamps and swamp mosquitoes is enough to make us understand how hunters in America get their lights put out by clouds of these insects, and have to go to sleep covered over with sand to escape their terrible bites, and how tying out a negro all night, to be bitten to death, used to be a favourite mode of punishment with inhuman slave-owners. One common variety of marsh mosquitoes in India is of a dull green colour, with coarse, strong wings. Their appearance is very rough, and their proboscis take the form of pointed snouts. They enjoy a taste of blood all the more that they get it so seldom, and it would be curious to observe the fierceness with which they settle upon the person and plunge their snouts into the skin, were not the pain that follows the bite so acute and lasting.

Most Europeans, we fancy, must have noticed what large and painful swellings new arrivals in the country get from mosquito bites, compared with people who have resided here some time. We believe it to be a fact that the system soon gets inoculated with the poison, and we know of more than one case of persons who are bitten every night by scores of mosquitoes without feeling any pain or having any swelling in the morning. These persons at one time were keenly sensitive to mosquito bites, but having, through necessity or choice, continued to sleep without curtains, they are now as "used" to the poison as eels are said to become to skinning.

THE FAMINE IN THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPORE, 21ST OCT.

IN my last I pointed out some of the difficulties which I had to encounter in my "search for knowledge," and I had unwillingly to be extremely brief, for out of all that I was told, three-fourths, at least, needed a stronger corroboration than the *khuda ki samne yih bat such hai* of my informants, and no man of authority being forthcoming to verify their allegations, I am compelled to hold over the questionable part of the information I have received, as it is my intention to describe the existing state of affairs as accurately as possible, and not to work up your readers' sympathetic feelings on behalf of "our Aryan brethren." Such facts, then, as I can ascertain from time to time I shall give you, and when they are not available I shall remain hopefully and patiently, though ingloriously, mute. At Dhond I learned from the visitors' book at the Travellers' Bungalow that the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division of the Presidency, had visited this little station and remained there during the 7th, 8th and 9th instant. The result of his visit, as far as I can learn, is that the proposed Chord Railway Line from Dhond to Munmar is to be commenced shortly as a relief work. If this information be true, I imagine it must be with a view to provide occupation for the people of the surrounding country, for all the villages about are more or less deserted to a considerable extent, and the number of labourers, male and female, who could be collected together within a radius of ten miles from Dhond would, as far as I can judge, be perfectly useless for such an undertaking. Were the works once started and information circulated to that effect, a large body of fairly good working hands might be gathered together in a few weeks, from Patus, Khangaum and other villages around. In the event of any relief works being started at Dhond, I would call the attention of the authorities to the necessity which exists for having the well at the dhurmsalla cleaned out. The dhurrumsalla which has been erected by Government is near the railway station, and has close by it a fine well, sunk through over 20 feet of solid rock ; there is a parapet wall above and a stairway leading down to the water, of which there seems to be some five or six feet in depth, unfortunately in a wretchedly dirty condition. This is not as it should be. A considerable number of people draw their drinking supply from this well, and its water will go far while in its present condition to co-operate with the scarcity of food to induce disease among the people using it. The emigration from Dhond and other places appears to have been going on slowly, though comparatively steadily, for some time back—probably over a month—and the *koonbees* or cultivators foreseeing the "coming tribulation." Almost every train still bears with it a number of emigrants seeking a more prosperous district, but few of them are provided with funds sufficient to carry them beyond the limits of the scarcity ; had they the power as they have the will to get away to more favourable localities, it would take a great number off the hands of the Government, and contribute considerably to lessen the distress which must soon make itself felt.

At about three miles from Dhond on the north bank of the river, one cultivator, more favoured or more enterprizing than the rest, has succeeded by irrigating his fields with water, conveyed in *mushshucks* or skins, in raising a *kharif* or early crop sufficiently large to keep him from suffering until next year's rains have had time to set in. With this exception the entire *kharif* of this year has been a dead failure, and the ground refuses to yield a *rubee* or late crop. Throughout the Deccan and in other agricultural districts, I may explain, a favourable year gives the cultivator two crops, the first, or *kharif*, the harvest time of which is from about the end of September to the end of October ; and the *rubee*, or latter crop, which is sown as soon as the *kharif* has been reaped and the ground prepared. In a good season the *rubee* would now be for the greater part in the ground, but in the present year the rainfall has been so deficient that the ground dried up rapidly, leaving the *kharif* crop without the nourishment necessary to bring it to maturity. The growth was consequently stunted and imperfect and the harvest, where there was any, was scarcely worth reaping. Wherever the rain fell the crops derived little or no benefit, for the quantity was so small that it was soaked up at once, leaving the surface soil as dry as before. The *kharif* crops having failed it was useless to put the *rubee* in the ground until an adequate fall of rain would give some probability of their reaching maturity. Before the Dewallee everyone looked anxiously and hopefully for a heavy rainfall to compensate for the scarcity in the beginning of the season, but the time wore on and the prospect became worse and worse, until at last all hope of rain may now be abandoned, and the only thing left to do is to prepare for the scarcity of food grains, which must ensue. This the Government is doing in every place where the scarcity has shown itself, by sanctioning local and other relief works.

From Dhond I proceeded by tonga to Patus, about 8 miles off. All along the road the scene was the same—everywhere naked fields of sun-dried earth, with here and there a small patch of half-faded vegetation nestling under the shelter of a few scraggy-looking trees. No crops anywhere and scarcely a sign of life ; a few cattle at intervals of miles apart browsed on the shrubs and undergrowth which dotted the plain here and there. Not a vestige of water could be seen in the many *nullas* over which the road passes, and the wells and villages seemed alike deserted. Throughout the whole distance I saw but one man engaged in labour. This was at about three miles from Dhond, where a small well still yielding a limited supply enabled the owner or user to raise a small patch of "mirchai",—not above half a furlong in circumference. The only people I met were bent on the journey to Poona, or some other place where, the crops having attained maturity, they had some small chance of obtaining employment. Men, women and children trod along together carrying their little stock with them ; but tired and wearied as they seemed, I saw nothing among them, and heard nothing from those I questioned, which indicated that they were suffering from actual distress or want.

At Patus there was a small gang of males, females and juveniles working on the road, repairing it. They worked well, at least as well as native labourers generally do. They were all of the labouring or koonbee castes and seemed stout and hearty enough. Two of the women were singing as they went along the road with small baskets of earth on their heads. What the burthen of their song was I cannot say, but the melody was lively enough for a Mahratta song. The little boys, too, seemed quite as happy and gay as they ever are, and laughed and joked among themselves as gaily as if they had just dined on the best, and their plump little forms and dark faces presented a picture of anything but famine, or even scarcity-stricken groups. Two, one and a half, and one annas are the rates paid respectively to men, women and young folk here, and they can get grain at from 8 to 9 seers for the rupee. This does not allow for a very luxurious style of living, but it is sufficient to keep them from absolute want, enough to sustain life, and so, all that is needed as yet. From Patus I returned to the railway and found there a number of people of the koonbee caste, bound for Poona, where they said they were sure of employment—a fact which I much doubt. Between Patus and Poona the country is in the same condition as that which I have just described until within twenty miles of Poona. Within this latter limit the rainfall has been more propitious and there is a pretty fair display of grain crops still above ground.

A good deal of grain is being sent into the distressed districts, principally by native merchants, and many of the local officials in different places have succeeded in inducing the grain dealers to dispose of some of their stock at reasonable prices. Free trade is one of our best watch words, but I think the principle, good in itself, may be carried too far. Government should not allow the Banians and Marwarees to keep back the grain they have on hand, while there is the possibility of actual suffering being entailed on the poorer classes for want of it. This is not the case at present, but before long there can be no doubt but that many of the *koonbee* or cultivating classes will be reduced to the very last extremity ; and when this occurs it would be infinitely better for Government to put sufficient pressure on these traders, who have already shown themselves selfish to brutality, and compel them to sell their stock at a reasonable rate. It is but just that they should receive a higher price than usual, but it is not just that they should be allowed to store up grain for their own profit, when it is needed to sustain the lives of others.

Many tales have reached me from Barsee, &c. of children having been sold by their parents for the price of a meal, but I have been unable to verify them. Taking into consideration the active measures already in progress, and those under consideration for the relief of the distressed people, I think we may fairly reckon on the threatened famine being kept down to a "scarcity."

The G. I. P. Railway authorities are making arrangements to supply the native employés all along their line with grain at the lowest possible figure. This will be a valuable service, and will be no inconsiderable boon to their employés, inasmuch as the latter, being in regular employment, could not expect to derive any benefit from the arrangements which the Government are about to make. The very careful manner in which the Collectors and other officials have calculated and considered the approaching distress, is by no means the least point in favour of the struggle to counteract the danger. Already, while the distress is only beginning to be felt, active measures have been taken, and almost all the arrangements are or will be completed before they are actually needed.

FAMINE RELIEF WORKS.

BELGAUM COLLECTORATE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1876.

Memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 3387, dated 10th October 1876.

Submits, for early consideration and orders, a letter from the Collector of Belgaum, reporting the entire failure of the crops in certain talukas of the Belgaum Collectorate, and the great distress prevailing in consequence, and stating that, with the view of affording relief and employment to the distressed population, he has already requested the Executive Engineer to spend at once all the money which has been allotted from Provincial and Local Funds for Public Works in the Athani and Gokak talukas, but that the amount at his disposal is very small ; Rs. 4,000 only being available at once for Athani, and Rs. 5,064 for Gokak, chiefly in road repairs, and the sum of Rs. 10,203 can be spent in Parasgad, but that he considers that, in order to provide adequate employment to all those requiring it, it will be necessary to supplement these sums by further grants for works as follows :—

ATHANI TALUKA.

	Rs.
Road to Telsang *via* Athani (in progress) estimated cost..............................	8,190
Provided in the current year..................	1,900
Balance..	6,290
Improving Miraj and Bijapur road	5,000
Completing Shetbal Tank (provided in the next year's Local Funds Budget)	2,800
Portion of the road from Athani towards Gokak.	9,000

There are also several tanks which might be cleared, for which estimates are not yet ready.

GOKAK TALUKA.

	Rs.
Extension of the Gokak and Nagnur road towards Athani, 14 miles at Rs. 500 a mile	7,000
Portion of road between Yadwad and Yergatti..	2,100
Road from Gokak ferry to Arbhavi	630
Clearing and constructing wells, &c..........	6,000

PARASGAD TALUKA.

This taluka is very well off for roads, but Rs. 10,000 might be advantageously spent in clearing and constructing wells and tanks.

The Revenue Commissioner states that an estimate for improving the tank at Shetbal, amounting to Rs. 5,420, was sanctioned by him on the 3rd July 1876, and towards meeting this expenditure there is a provision of Rs. 2,182 in the Local Funds Budget for the current year, and a further provision of 2,800 is stated to have been made for this work in the ensuing year's Budget ; that an estimate for the road to Telsang *via* Athani received his sanction in September 1875, and there is a provision for this work in the current year's Local Funds Budget, amounting to Rs. 1,900, and that, as regards the other works proposed, the Collector should obtain and furnish estimates for the sanction of competent authority, immediately Government permit their being undertaken.

RESOLUTION.—Orders should at once be issued, authorising the commencement of the relief works recommended by the Collector.

2. Estimates should be submitted for the sanction of competent authority in every case where estimates have not yet been sanctioned.

3. Funds for other works, which are all Local, should be provided by advances to be made by Government, to be repaid from the next year's Local Funds revenues, or from any unappropriated balances of Local Funds which may now be available.

4. As regards the general question of the mode of dealing with the distress in the Deccan and Southern Mahratta Country, and the general policy of the Government in respect to the emergency, orders will be issued in the Revenue Department.

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1876.

Resolution of Government in the Financial Department, No. 4256, dated 16th October 1876.

With reference to Government Resolution in this Department, 142 C. W.—718, dated 9th October 1876 transferring a memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, No. 3340, dated 5th October 1876, together with a letter from the Collector of Sholapore, regarding famine relief works in that district, and requesting that the Accountant General may be directed to afford the Collector the necessary credit, to admit of his obtaining funds to carry on the works enumerated therein, and a letter from the Accountant General, stating, with reference to the above Resolution, that the sum of Rs. 34,800 has been placed to the credit of the Collector of Sholapore by telegram, and soliciting the necessary sanction for the same, informs the Accountant General that the Government of India are being kept informed of all expenditure that is being incurred to meet this emergency of famine relief works, and directs him to open a separate head of "Famine Relief Expenditure," to which all charges of this nature that have been, and may be, sanctioned should be debited.

With reference to the question of importing grain, states that Government are most averse to interfere with the course of trade, and cannot sanction any such measure as that proposed by the Collector, unless it is satisfactorily proved that there is a positive scarcity of the article, and that if it should be found necessary to undertake relief works on a large scale, then it will probably be advisable to invite tenders for the supply of grain for the maintenance of the labourers.

RESOLUTION.—To be communicated for general information.

THE HISTORY OF JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

(*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

Now, when Jack came to the city of the Seven Hills, there was going on, what was called by the few benighted people there,—a jubilee. The highways and byeways were crowded with the "benighted" people, and with mules and asses laden down with what they called Peter Pence : as there was said to be a dreadful famine raging in the enchanted castle. Notwithstanding, Jack elbowed his way through the crowd, for Jack's self-confidence knew no bounds. As soon as Jack reached the main gate, he gave a loud thundering knock that shook the very walls to their bottom. So terrified were the inmates of the keep of the castle that the great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder himself—came out to see what was the matter : and he looked, when he came out as if he would swallow Jack up, neck and crop ; but when he saw who it was, the Giant Bulgrudder thought better of it : and asked Jack in and begged of Jack to make himself at home. Now all that the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney had told Jack, Jack kept in mind, and did as he was told to do—fell down on his marrow bones and kissed the great toe of the great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder. Moreover, when night came, he stole into one of the *whispering galleries* of the enchanted castle as the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney had told him to do. It was while he was there that Jack got to know that the Giant Bulgrudder always kept the *keys* of the sacred treasury in his mouth, when he went to bed.

Jack had thus got to know all he wanted ; and to get hold of the *keys* he did so ; when all within the ditch of the enchanted castle seemed to be at rest, Jack, putting on his coat of darkness, rushed like a madman into the presence chamber of the great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder, and with all his might cried out "Fire ! Fire ! Fire !" In the twinkling of an eye all was in uproar from top to bottom, and the sacred keys, having dropt from out of the mouth of the great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder, Jack had only to pick them up and walk off with them, which Jack, of course, did. Where the high and mighty Bulgrudder and all the host of *black elves* that kept watch day and night about his great toe got to, to save their bacon, nobody seems to know. As there was a secret passage that led to—the Lord knows where—it is thought by many that they got away so ; but this is not really known.

[Here follows a great blank in this renowned history ; some rats having gnawed away a part of the paper on which it was written, and some pages having been burnt by the common hangman by a Bull of Pope Hildebrand in the dark ages.]

Thus much may be gathered from the tattered remnants, that Jack found nothing in the sacred treasury but a beggarly account of empty boxes : and that in his wrath he set fire to the place, and it was burnt to the ground. It may also be made out pretty plain that while Jack lay hid in the *whispering gallery* as aforesaid, Jack found out a secret—the secret that a violent feud had broken out between the Giant Bulgrudder and a son of his, and that this "benighted" son had not only rebelled against him, but had threatened to scrag his father the first time he could lay hands upon him. The great and adorable giant—the Giant Bulgrudder—christened this rebellious son, after his leaving his father's roof where he had been brought up, by the nick name of *Hellhound*. Jack, however, soon got to know that this "benighted" young man, as the Giant Bulgrudder called him, was a very good young man, and had many good reasons for quitting his father's roof. Further-more that he had gone, and set up a school, to get an honest livelihood, on the borders of the Black Forest at the small town of Lutherburgh. So Jack made up his mind to go and see this benighted young man, as it was not far out of his way home to the Weal Pie-Island.

[Here is another wide gap in this renowned history, for like reasons as before].

Strange to say, we now find Jack acting as Head Teacher or Head Master of the school which this "benighted" son of Bulgrudder had set up ! How he got there, the Lord only knows. As one of his "transcendent postulates," or school-hobbies, was that the world itself was made by chance, and that man was a mere monkey, there are some who think that he got where he was, by chance, or through the good will of some great monkey near akin to him. Be that as it may, he was the Head Master of the school, labouring day and night in teaching the "benighted" idea how to shoot. Jack had not been there long before the rumour got abroad ; indeed, he himself gave it out, that the whole school had got the *itch* or *scab* ! As it broke out so soon after Jack came there, many thought and said plainly that Jack himself had brought it. Be that as it may, what was to be done ? The whole school had got the itch or the scab. Some said call in the doctor ; others said give these boys plenty of treacle and brimstone. Jack said hold your d——d tongues ! the doctors are all a set of asses ; and, as for treacle and brimstone, its all my eye and betty martin ! Let the boys take my Powder of Pimperlim Pimp ; and they'll be well in no time. Your Powder of Pimperlim Pimp ? Yes ! you "benighted" asses ! my Powder of Pimperlim Pimp ! an infallible cure for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The great secret was given to me by one of the greatest of quacks—the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney. The people stood amazed at Jack's wisdom ! Now Jack, at once, set to work with his famous Powder of Pimperlim Pimp : and sure enough did Jack's famous Powder of Pimperlim Pimp prove an infallible cure for the itch or scab, for the boys died, one after another, like rotten sheep. Jack swore that they all died a natural death ; but people did not think exactly as Jack did ; for Jack was accused of poisoning the boys. Jack thereupon began to *blaspheme* fearfully. Jack, no doubt, thought that as he had his coat of darkness and cap of knowledge and shoes of swiftness at hand, he could say and do whatever he pleased ; but it so happened, that a young urchin of a boy, that he had taught to swear, and lie, and *blaspheme*, and steal, had stolen them, and was wearing them : so that in the hour of need, Jack could not find them. Without more to do, for in those days there were no crowner's quests, Jack was scragged offhand : saying with his dying voice, I don't care a d——n for any of you, so go to —— if there be such a place !

Amongst Jack's baggage were found some books which had been stolen from the bookshelves of either Jack's kinsman, the Giant Blefuscu, or of the Lord of the Vineyard of Ferney. They were Cæsar's commentaries by the Giant Blefuscu, the Tale of a Tub by St. Cyprian, Pasquius Purge by Ulrich von Hutton ; a cure for Christians by W. W. [William de Wykeham].

Jack was buried, not being *a Christian*, at a place where four roads meet ; with a red hot stake through his body. His books were burnt by the common hangman.

Here ends the renowned history of
JACK THE GIANT-KILLER.

THE PLAGIARY CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to "C. L.'s" letter, in answer to that of Mr. Nairne published on the 13th, I beg to say that I hope Mr. Nairne will not trouble himself about replying to a letter, which has nothing worth replying to. Here is a sample of "C. L."s" arguments. The miraculous story reported to have taken place at Chaul three centuries ago is found in Müllbauer ; *ergo*, I got it, through Fr. Hauser, from him. Now, Müllbauer is my contemporary, and was as much an eye-witness to the event recorded as myself. He evidently drew his story from some old Portuguese chronicler as I got mine from Barros and Faria y Souza, whose works I have quoted where necessary and not after each fact or miracle recorded, which would render the reading extremely tedious. "C. L." has introduced a new element into the discussion. He writes :—"Mr. Nairne's final remark is directed against the Church to which his friend, the Doctor, belongs." This is a very mean insinuation. Mr. Nairne has not written a single word against any church in the world. He has confined himself to consider the political influence of the Inquisition and monastic institutions on the Portuguese power in India.

J. GERSON DA CUNHA.

Pangim, Goa, 20th Oct.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE'S TOUR OF INSPECTION.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD OCT.

Sir Andrew Clarke, Director of Public Works, leaves Simla on a tour of inspection on the 27th instant. He proceeds to Umballa, Lahore, Mooltan, Sukkur, Jacobabad, and Kurrachee, reaching Bombay on the 29th November, thence to Delhi in the beginning of December.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, 23RD OCT.

The hope continues that war will be averted. Russia is arming but is apparently desirous to negociate.

The fighting continues in Servia and Montenegro, the troops of the latter province having captured the fortress of Medun.

Greece is mobilising her troops.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 21ST OCT.

The s. s. Khedive, with the Bombay heavy mails of the 22nd September, arrived at Southampton to-day.

LONDON, 21ST OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4 7/16d.
Exchange on India 60 days	1s. 8 3/16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	85
5½ per cent. do.	87
Oriental Bank Shares	£43.
Chartered do. do.	£16.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£26-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£28.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£84,625,000.
„ Notes in Circulation	£101,250,000.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½.
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104.
Bar Silver	52½.

The sum of £80,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

Arrival—Glamorgan.

LINE REPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian Line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—23RD OCTOBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S., thermometer 87, barometer 29·87.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 3, thermometer 83, barometer 30·0.

MANGALORE, 10-26 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W. Fall of rain 10 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N., thermometer 86, barometer 29·92.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind W. moderate, thermometer 88.

THE following telegram is published by the *Madras Mail*, dated Coconada, 21st October :—

There has been a grain riot at Ellore. The food godowns are being looted. Other property is unmolested. There is no appearance of rain here. Prices of all grains are rapidly advancing.

THE *Ceylon Times* is responsible for the following gossip :—

ON DIT.—It is generally reported in military circles here that Lord Gifford, H. M. 57th Regt., V. C., was offered and declined the post of Extra A. D. C. to the Governor General of India. Lord Gifford is now in Colombo.

THE *Madras Mail* of Saturday last reports that in all probability the submarine cable between Madras and Penang, which has been broken for the past seven months, will be re-united in a few days. The ship Agnes has picked up one end of the cable, and is now grappling for the other end.

NEWS from Gwalior, published in Calcutta, says that Maharaja Sindhia is making preparations for his visit to Delhi, to which place he will be accompanied by four hundred picked followers. At Delhi the Maharaja proposes to give a grand banquet to Lord Lytton, and the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of the different provinces of India.

THE *Englishman* writes :—"The atrocities in Bulgaria should not blind us to the fact that, throughout this unhappy struggle, the policy of Russia has been selfish, tortuous and untruthful. There is ample proof in the English Foreign Office that the insurrection was prompted by Russian agents, and has been maintained by Russian aid in men and money. To rescue her co-religionists from the Turk is now her excuses ; but, in fact, she has never wanted plausible excuses whatever may have been her object,—whether to conquer Circassia, stamp out the nationality of Poland, or advance her standard in the plains of Central Asia. It is the height of folly to suppose that there can be any cordial co-operation between Russia and ourselves. Her aims, her policy and her system of enforcing that policy, are entirely different. Self-aggrandisement is her sole object."

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows about the Survey Department :—"The *Friend of India*, now a very obscure paper, has been attacking Colonel Thuillier, C. S. I., Surveyor General of India, in a series of papers, on the Survey Department, which appeared in that journal a few months ago. Only a man actuated by personal malice could have written them, and they have been traced to a Colonel in the Revenue Survey. With regard to Major Fitzroy's case, I believe when Colonel Thuillier had occasion to find fault with his work, he replied in a most insubordinate tone. But as everybody in the department knows Colonel Thuillier to be generous and kind-hearted to a fault, he took no severe measures, till Major Fitzroy's insubordination assumed a form which rendered it imperative on the Surveyor General to report him to Government."

THE present condition of the districts referred to in the following paragraph from the *Madras Mail* is not very encouraging :—"There is as yet no sign of rain in this district, and prices are steadily rising. The worst feature is the sluggishness of trade. The merchants are not importing grain sufficiently, and it is feared there is very little in stock. Government have been urged to take the importation upon themselves, but this course will not be adopted till the last moment. In Kurnool, it is said, the authorities waited little too long before they began relief works. In Bellary and Cuddapah the works are well in hand. The district authorities are all alive to the importance of the crisis. Yet it is feared there will be great and prolonged distress unless there is a speedy change for the better in the weather. We learn from Gooty that the road between that town and the village of Goondicul is infested by robbers, so that travellers, after dark, fear to pass that way. Cotton dealers are afraid to bring their produce to market, partly on account of the risk they may run of encountering dacoits when they are returning home with the proceeds."

THE *Pioneer* pays the following tribute of respect to the memory of the late Colonel A. D. Dickens :—"In recording the death of Colonel A. D. Dickens, C. B., Deputy Commissary General, we have to speak of the loss to the state of an officer who merits more than ordinary notice. His friends, and they are many, lose a member of society who combined the qualities of a high-bred gentleman with those of a firm friend, and cheerful, well-read companion. The officers of the department lose one whose services have placed him at their very head as a staunch leader and unflinching champion. We believe we are not mistaken in saying that he is the first of them in India who has gained from Government the recognition of a Companionship of the Bath. Selected as he almost invariably has been of late for all the highest duties of the executive, we cannot let the notice of his death pass without a few words to say how deeply the public has a right to grieve at the sudden removal of one whom all have honoured and so many have loved. Great family affliction had undoubtedly much to do with the shock which has prematurely closed a promising career."

THE following extract from *Land and Water*, bearing on the subject of bites from dogs, may prove interesting. The matter is one which eminently deserves full investigation :—

HYDROPHOBIA.—Some doubt has been expressed whether mere cauterisation in the case of dog-bites is effectual. Youatt operated with caustic on more than 400 people who had been dog-bitten, and did not lose a single case Everybody, however, should not calculate on being so thoroughly successful, and should wherever practicable, prefer excision of rabid dog-bites ; and where any doubt of all the infected parts having been removed exists, should apply potassa fusa. Where excision has not been primarily adopted, Erichsen recommends that it should be resorted to, even after the wound has cicatrised, provided the dog is known to have been, or to have become, mad. In Podolia, where rabies is common, Dr. Grayzmala has found thirty grammes of powdered *Xanthium spinosum* leaves, administered daily for three weeks, an effectual remedy in, at least, a hundred cases. It is, however, powerless when disease is once developed, and only serves as a prophylactic, the physiological action appearing to resemble that of jaborandi. In one case mentioned, Xanthium was not administered until the death of the dog, and was then given for three weeks, after which both the bitten persons seemed well, cauterisation having never been employed. This plant grows in Southern France, and, if it be an efficacious remedy, the wonder is that it was not discovered before.

DURING the absence on leave of Mr. Standish Lee, Executive Engineer of the Madras Municipality, two charges were brought against him in connection with the discharge of his duty. One was that, in the construction of the Madras Water Works, there was a discrepancy in the rate charged for "smaller bore" pipes in the tender and the contract schedule. The tender rate was Re. 1-6-0 for the 7·4 inch pipes, whereas the figures entered in the contract schedule were Rs. 1-12-9. The other charge against Mr. Lee was that he had purchased land for himself at a very much lower rate than that paid by him for land bought on account of the Municipality from the same person, and in the same locality. Mr. Lee duly submitted his explanations, and they were referred for report to a Sub-Committee. After carefully considering both cases, the Sub-Committee came to the conclusion that, with reference to the first charge, Mr. Lee had been guilty of great carelessness, in allowing the discrepancy to occur ; and with reference to the second charge, Mr. Lee's explanation was considered unsatisfactory. The Committee's report was laid before a general meeting, and, being approved of and adopted, was forwarded to Government. It is now stated that the Government has concurred in the view taken by the Committee, and has resolved to dispense with the services of Mr. Standish Lee, as Executive Engineer of the Municipality. The Government has left it to the Commissioners to recommend Mr. Lee for any gratuity to which they may consider him entitled.

A CORRESPONDENT "M." writes the following letter about the Bishop of Bombay to the Editor of the *Madras Mail* :—

SIR,—The Bishop of Bombay seems to be possessed of a spirit more adapted to one who exercises the calling of a soldier than to the more peaceful followers of the Founder of Christianity. His zeal seems to be of that nature which has been described by an apostolic writer as "being without knowledge." He is a great stickler for the good old rules of the Church of England. He evidently wishes to do everything in his power to hold together a Church which is rapidly passing away, and which after the Reformation could not hold its own as long as men were ignorant, and women uneducated. His struggles are useless, and he may as well save himself a lot of unnecessary trouble by taking things quietly, draw his salary, fill his position, and live as merrily as may become a Bishop and with as much ease and comfort as may be obtained out of England and in a steamy atmosphere like that of Bombay. He will require all his time and talents to reply to Lord Beaconsfield, should that facetious peer go to the trouble of chaffing him upon his outbrust of oratory regarding Turkish atrocities in the pulpit of the Cathedral of Bombay. The Prime Minister, if he condescends to tackle such small fry as Dr. Mylne, a creature of his own advancing, will lead his right reverend censor rather a rough time of it. The part of the little snarl which has amused me is that concluding portion of Dr. Deimler's reply to his congregation of fifty who favoured him with an epistolary effusion praying him for the love of God not to desert them, and leave them to the tender mercies of the Bishop and the orthodox clergy appointed to minister spiritually to the more devout brethern of Bombay-cum-Mazagon. After pointing out to his admiring hearers what consolation he has felt from their generous sympathies in this trying difference with the Metropolitan, Dr. Deimler winds by quoting from scripture these words : "Finally, my brethern, be strong in the zeal and in the power of his might. Put on the whole armour of God that ye may be able to stand against the wiles of the devil." A more neat way of putting it I think the Rev. Doctor of the Church Missionary Society could hardly have hit upon, than in thus bringing the Bible into use, for the purpose of giving the Bishop a severe and palpable hit.

THE *Times* observes that the second instalment of the Archbishop of Canterbury's charge to the clergy of his diocese is conceived in the same spirit as the first. The Primate is too clear-sighted and sagacious not to see that, however favourable matters may for the moment look, the National Church is in a very real sense on its defence, and his earnest counsel to the clergy is that they should strive to recover and extend their influence by means of learning, piety, candour, and intelligence. If (says the *Times*) we might translate the Archbishop's kindly and temperate counsel into the more trenchant language which laymen may without impropriety adopt, we would say to the clergy, Make your learning conspicuous, your piety a shining light ; treat all serious opponents with candour, all serious questions with intelligence, and with a sound appreciation of their real bearings and the influence they exercise on the minds and consciences of men; carry the war into the enemy's country, choose your own positions, and defend them with all the skill and force you can command. A mere defensive warfare is of no avail against modern scepticism. The unbeliever of to-day is a very different being from the "shallow infidel" who was so summarily demolished from the pulpits of the last generation. He may not be a formidable enemy to men who will meet him in open fight, but he is not an evil spirit to be exorcised nor a mere hobgoblin to be despised. He appeals to reason and evidence, and with reason and evidence he must be encountered and vanquished. But to do this needs patient learning, calm and sustained reflection, forbearance even with opinions which seem to deny the faith ; for no controversy can be conducted without courtesy and mutual respect, adequate knowledge and intelligence, and trained skill in the conduct of an argument. If we reflect how frequently these qualities are all, or most of them, absent in the average clergyman, how very rarely they are all found in conjunction in any man, we shall appreciate the courage of the Archbishop's advice.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

ON the turf, attention was occupied during the week with Middle Park Sales, and with Cesarewitch anticipations. How the race ended, we have already heard by telegraph, and how far the *cognoscenti* were at fault in their predictions and expectations.

Cricketing has now completely gone to the wall till next season, and football has not yet fairly commenced.

The match at La Crosse between the leading English and Scotch teams was won by the North men by one goal. Numerous La Crosse clubs are being formed for the season, and a number of the public schools are adopting the game, which appears likely to become very popular.

Daniel O'Leary, who styles himself "the champion long distance walker of America," has arrived in England. He is already in communication with Vaughan, of Chester, and W. House, and it is probable that one or more matches will shortly be arranged. O'Leary has published a challenge, in which he says :—"For a wager of not less than £100, nor in excess of ten times that amount, I hereby agree to walk against any man in England—Vaughan of Chester preferred—the following distances :—100, 230, and 500 miles, 'best two in three' to be declared the winner. If any pedestrian in this country or elsewhere considers the first named distance too short and the last too long, then I will strike out both, leaving the 250 miles stretch to settle the question of Championship. Should Weston be desirous of entering into aside-by side contest of 500 miles with me, I hereby agree to give him a start of 25 miles in that distance, and will stake two to one on my ability to defeat him."

Weston is continuing his exhibitions of long distance walking in Liverpool.

The London Rowing Club four,—Messrs. Gulston, Howell, Labat and Trower—and the Thames crew—Green, Higgins, Spencer, and Thomas—who attended the Centennial Regatta at Philadelphia have returned to London. The London Rowing Club annual regatta took place the week before their return. A. H. Grove (scratch) won the Amateur Handicap Sculls, and W. B. Webb and J. H. Dickson secured the pairs. A Barnes crew carried off the fours, and a crew manned by T. R. Simmonds, W. Parrott, H. P. Paul, W. Playford, H. Jenkins, Padcock, C. E. Pool, and E. B. Parlour won easily the eight-oared race. The course was from Putney Aqueduct to the Grass Wharf.

Under the auspices of the West Kent Bicycle Club, which has Mr. Lowe, M. P., for its president and ranks among its members the Prince Imperial, a bicycle meeting of considerable proportions was held recently in the grounds of the Crystal Palace. About twenty clubs sent contingents to the meeting, all of them, with the exception of the Maidstone Club, hailing from some part of the metropolitan district. At the close of the meeting a grand parade took place, in which about 270 riders were engaged. A ten miles bicycle race for £25 a side took place during the week at Richmond, between Ryan and Stanton, the former receiving a start of 500 yards. Ryan kept the lead for nearly four miles, when Stanton passed him, and he then gave up. Stanton did the ten miles in 37 minutes 4 seconds.

Two sensational prize fights were recently fought in America, and in one a man named Philip Koster, who appeared in the ring under the cognomen of Walker, was killed. After fighting 76 rounds with a man named Jimmy Weeden, Koster became insensible, and he died a short time afterwards from concussion of the brain. Weeden, the two men's seconds, and several others engaged in the disgraceful affair, were apprehended, and it is to be hoped they will be dealt with in such a manner as to deter others from indulging in the brutal pastime, and that the ring in America may receive its *coup de grace* as the "institution" has in England.

A match has been arranged between E. T. Jones, of Leeds (champion), and T. B. Johnson, of Blackburn, to swim for the professional two miles champion challenge cup of Great Britain, over the usual course from Putney Aqueduct to Hammersmith Suspension Bridge.

Roberts appears to be making a profitable as well as a pleasant thing of his Australian and New Zealand tour. He has sold the profits anticipated in New Zealand for £1,000. In a letter to a friend in England, he announces his intention to play in Calcutta and Bombay on his way home.

A sculling match was rowed on the Tyne between Ralph Hepplewhite, of Dunston, and John Robert Hymes, of Stockton, for £100. The race was won easily by Hepplewhite, chiefly, as it appeared, from Hymes' inability to steer anything like a straight course. Nicholson and Lumsden are arranging a match to be sculled, shortly, on the Thames for £100 a side. This will prove a very exciting affair, as both men are known to be strong and fast scullers.

THE UNITY OF THE CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Many were very glad to see your own able article on the two Bishops on Saturday. The subject can wait now, at least till the next edict *Ex-Cathredra*, but as no one else has noticed it, I would like a corner for a thought or two, suggested by the reply of the Bishop of Ceylon to the address of his friends, reported in the *Gazette* of Wednesday last. Bishop Coplestone's words have been read in Bombay, as well as listened to in Ceylon, with reverence by many, and they demand, even where they cannot command, some attention.

The Bishop's reply may be summed up as an expression of his thanks for the welcome sympathy of his friends, under his present trials—which trials, as far as can be seen from this distance, consist of the failure of his Lordship's attempts to coerce the missionaries of the C.M.S., but the Bishop speaks of "a sorrow he has been enabled to bear only by the consciousness of working for that so near to the heart of the Redeemer, the unity of His Church." It may be the knowledge of his Lordship's high-handed proceedings against men who have been humbly carrying the Cross of their Master through the jungles of Ceylon for years, that gives these words from his lips a peculiar significance, for they strike us with a familiar yet unpleasant sound. We remember words exceedingly like them, in some connections that set our nerves astir, and in point of fact "the unity of the Church" has been the plea and the only plea for all the persecutions that Christian men and women have ever suffered at the hands of their so-called brethren—the one watchword under which deeds have been done that shame our common humanity, and, had that been possible, would have destroyed Christianity itself. And here perhaps the remark may be pardoned that despite the wondrous words of one wise man in, not of, the East had Christianity not possessed a life that neither division nor decay can touch, it would long ago have been driven from the face of the earth and that by the hands of men acting in its name for the unity of the Church. It must be noticed that Bishop Coplestone has not improved the motto of his persecuting predecessors, for he makes not even a pretence of aiming at aught higher than external unity which he tells us is "so near to the heart of the Redeemer." This is hardly the place for this side of the subject, but it must be said that we are not left to learn from Bishops what is "near to the heart of the Redeemer," and those who wish to know, can learn what He Himself has said on this question by looking up Luke IX, 49th and 50th verses. If, in conclusion, we look for the teaching of experience on the matter, the whole history of the Church will show how fruitful of evils of all kinds attempts to enforce this unity have ever been, but we need not to look at the whole history of the Church. Does Dr. Coplestone know the history of his own Church in his own diocese ? He ought to know it. Let him contrast the union of heart and true brotherhood in work that characterized all the agencies of the Church of England under former Bishops of Ceylon with the blaze of bitterness his own short administration has kindled and then tell us of his "sorrow" for his own acts with at least some chance of being believed. W.

Mazagon, 23rd October.

"TYE" ON THE CLOCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Is the letter signed "C. Tye," which appeared in your contemporary's columns on Saturday, a conundrum ? Up here we have thought over it all to-day, and at last give it up in despair. Who and what is Tye ? Does he really exist ? If so, is he a relation of Mark Twain or the late Artemus Ward ? For his vein of humour is strikingly original.

So the clock will be fast again "unless it has *not* been regulated," and the Bishop and Archdeacon ought to be ashamed of themselves and hide their diminished heads, because their usually well behaved clock has disagreed with "Tye's" time-piece for a whole week. Please let us know how the clock is behaving itself. Did it strike eleven at a quarter past ten yesterday ? TWO SPINS.

Matheran, 23rd Oct.

NOT SO BLACK AS PAINTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The extract from the *Examiner* which you printed on the 19th instant about "Dr." Slade and his trickeries, begins with a smart anecdote concerning the besotted credulity which possesses people who believe in spiritualism. I am sorry to spoil the intended effect by bringing to notice that although Buguet did use dolls to supplement his ordinary correct practice, it came out very clearly, at his trial, that he had produced above two hundred clear and definite likenesses by photography of those who had passed away, and that it was only when, during the day, the mysterious power to produce them failed him, he yielded to the temptation of continuing the supply of spirit-photographs by using his dolls. It must not be forgotten that Buguet turned "Queen's evidence" against M. Leymarie, the editor of the *Revue Spirite*, and saved his skin by it. Sixteen days after he had, by this means, procured Leymarie's condemnation, he wrote to the Minister of Justice, on the 27th September 1875, from Brussels, a letter full of retraction. Now please to notice that Buguet was punished not for his genuine spirit-photographs, but for supplementing them with false ones. I have at present in my possession spirit-photographs of persons with peculiar and characteristic features, and no one in the world, still less their relatives, will consent to admit even on the statement of the photographer that these photographs were taken from dolls, *unless the doll from which the particular photograph was taken was produced*. But this is never done ; and I claim to be forgiven if I maintain that the photograph of my departed uncle, with his huge bottle nose and bald scalp, cannot be identified with any of Mr. Buguet's dolls none of which has either, still less both, of these peculiarities, even if Mr. Buguet, because of his occasional trickery, chooses to consider the case of my deceased uncle to be one of them. The pretty story of the *Examiner* is simply a dishonest one, expressly shorn of the surrounding circumstances which would qualify it, so as to usher in his special pleading against "Dr." Slade. If I had time, or you space to spare, I pledge myself to strip from the whole article the disingenuous covering which I, and no doubt others who have personal knowledge of the subject, can see very plainly.

As respects Mr. Slade it may be as well for us to suspend our judgment from accepting the very strong expressions as to his being a trickster. At any rate I find several persons who have as well trained and as keen faculties of perception as either Dr. Carpenter, or Dr. Lankester, or perhaps any F. R. S., speak in his favour as a man with genuine mediumistic powers. It so happened that I am now engaged in reading *Primitive Christianity and Modern Spiritualism by Eugene Crowell, M. D.*, (1875) and I notice that Mr. Slade is spoken of by Dr. Crowell as an honest and satisfactory medium, through whom Dr. Crowell received communications written by several of his deceased relatives of whom Mr. Slade could have no information whatever, some of them having died in distant lands, and others having died before he was born. Says Dr. Crowell at page 11 of his book :—"At least half a dozen times have I seen him (Mr. Slade) place small pieces of pencil on the *middle* of the exposed surface of the table, and over these the slate, then placing our four hands together on the table just in front of us the writing has taken place just the same as when the slate has been under the leaf. Here the writing was done on the under side of the slate, and I have more than once received messages, which closely and distinctly written, covered one side of it. * * * Upon three separate occasions have I known him to take a double slate, or two slates united by hinges, and after I had inspected their surfaces, and rubbed them with my moistened fingers, he has placed a mite of pencil upon one of them, then closed them and placed the slates thus folded upon the table near its centre, a foot or more from our united hands, and in each instance both of the inner surfaces were covered with writing, and signed with the name of a friend in spirit life. All these things took place in daylight, in a room thoroughly well lighted, the rays of the sun streaming on the floor."

There is much more to the purpose in Dr. Crowell's book, and a great deal besides about Mr. Slade, in other publications, so that this cry of trickery raised against him should be entertained with caution, until it is substantiated. I place exceeding small value on the account of the "expert" published by the *Examiner* and republished by you on the 19 inst, because, although he calls the manifestations before Mr. Slade a "miserable business," "clear and palpable frauds clumsily done," "accomplished in an absurdly simple manner," he yet omits the few sentences which would have explained the manner in which this absurdly simple business is performed, and set all doubts of his ability as a detective, and his integrity as a faithful reporter, at rest. But he declines to do this, because Mr. Slade may thereupon "adopt a different way of doing the same thing" and he be branded as a "perverter of truth !" Well, granted that Mr. Slade changes his tactics, nevertheless the public will be satisfied that there is at least one "absurdly simple manner" of holding both slate and pencil in *one* hand, and also at the same time writing a message on the slate conveying information which Mr. Slade could not possibly know, such for instance as the full Christian names of the deceased relatives of his visitor who himself is a perfect stranger to Mr. Slade. Of all the attempted evasions to sustain a boast which I have heard, that put forward by this "expert" of the *Examiner* is assuredly the most unsatisfactory.

But I wonder that Dr. Lankester or any other scientific person should trouble himself about Mr. Slade who is but a recent visitor, a bird of passage from America, when they have in their midst even better game worth pursuing as vagrants, in the person of the Rev. Francis W. Monck, LL.D., whose address is advertised at 14 Wells Terrace, Totterdown, Bristol. This gentleman is in holy orders, is a Doctor of Laws, and member of the Anthropological Society, and of him Mr. G. H. Adshead, of Derby, writes under date the 11th August last (among many things which occurred in his own house where Dr. Monck was a guest) :—"The crowning manifestation of all Dr. Wyld, of Aberdeenshire recently proposed the following test as 'a final and absolute proof of spiritualism, which the most illustrious opponent would be unable to gainsay.' As soon as we mentioned it to Dr. Monck, he agreed to sit for it. Nine of us placed our signatures on a sheet of paper (supplied by myself and never before seen by the Doctor) which each one had previously examined on both sides, in the full blaze of two gas-jets, and found to be blank. A non-spiritualist, an entire stranger to the Doctor, folded the paper and dropped it into a box together with my pencil. Another non-spiritualist fastened the lid with four nails which he drove in with a hammer to their heads ; with a piece of strong white tape, supplied by Mrs. Ford, he then tied the box round all its sides making several knots at each crossing of the tape, and fastened the ends to the top of the box with sealing-wax, on which a non-spiritualist's lettered seal was pressed. Until the box was thus secured Dr. Monck purposely sat back from the table, and did not even touch, or put a finger near the box paper, tape, &c. In a few minutes 'Samuel' controlled the medium (Dr. M.) and asked me if I wished him to write anything special on the imprisoned paper. I said 'yes,' write 'My love to Louie.' He repled 'It shall be done in the twinkling of an eye,' and in the same breath said 'open the box.' Mr. W. Smith, of Gerard Street, who had fastened the lid down, now carefully cut the tape, to which the seal still adhered without flaw, and by the aid of a screw-driver, with considerable difficulty succeeded in opening the box, and (two gas-jets being at the full immediately above it) we all saw the paper taken out by Mr. Smith, and found it to be the original sheet containing all our signatures, and the whole of the rest of what had been blank space on both sides of the sheet was covered with large and very legible writing in Samuel's well known hand. On one side was written. 'Present my compliments to Dr. Wyld and ask him whether this is what he wants. I have often done this, and far greater things through this medium.—SAMUEL.' On the other side was 'August 6, 1876. My love to Louie.' A detailed statement of all these facts was carefully drawn up on the spot, and signed for publication by all the witnesses whose signatures had been placed on the test paper before the experiment."

I am contented that if human testimony is to be relied upon at all, then there is great dependence to be placed on the accumulating testimony of large numbers of persons (who, as jurymen, would carry the verdict of life and death with them) that there do exist manifestations of a power which claims to be of disembodied spirits, and which cannot be explained away in any other manner try who will. The literature of these manifestations is getting larger every day, and will amply repay perusal and furnish matter for the serious consideration of those who look below the surface.

October 21. C. Y.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAICHORE, 19TH OCT.

A DREADFUL railway accident occurred at 4 o'clock on the morning of the 17th instant to the 16th down goods train at mileage 362 between Goolburga and Shahabad on the S. E. line of the G. I. P. Railway, when 12 waggons and the chief guard's van were totally smashed. The latter was at the bottom of the whole wreck, and the guard himself providentially escaped a most horrible death although considerably shaken and bruised.

Traffic on that portion of the line was in consequence greatly interfered with until the wreck was removed and the line repaired, which was not completed till yesterday evening. The cause of the accident is attributed to an axle of a waggon breaking and coming in contact with an open two feet high culvert, the waggon bounded about 36 feet ahead, and lay smashed, eleven vehicles behind it following suit. Every exertion was at once adopted by the Railway authorities and Police of Shahabad to secure and guard the property which lay scattered all over the spot.

The chief guard's van was placed in the centre of a lot of rotten rolling stock, by some foolish arrangement, but had the guard's van been in its proper place behind the engine, as it should have been if the rules had been followed, the guard would have felt the heavy opposing drag between the engine and train, and certainly would have prevented the accident and the consequent loss to the Company. The guard concerned is, I believe, one of the most vigilant men on that line, and has been proved to be so from the fact of his miraculous escape from the horrible death that threatened him. Most of these men are overworked. They are kept awake night after night and are compelled to relieve their weariness by 40 winks as the train moves along, but this positively has not been the case in this instance, for it is said that the man noticed dust flying and was about to get out on to the step of the van, to enable him to learn the cause, when he was pitched to the ground, but he still held on to the hood of his van which was severed from the bottom frame, and the waggons immediately behind it were thrown on top of it. Great praise is due to him for his vigilant and valiant conduct, and I think the Railway authorities should show their appreciation of his services in some marked manner in order to encourage others, but the most they can do for him will barely compensate him for the injuries he has sustained through this fearful shock. Your readers may remember that Rs. 30,000 was given by the G. I. P. Railway Company to a passenger (the Registrar of the Bombay High Court) not many years ago, for a much less shaking in a passenger train accident than this man has from all accounts received.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BHOSAWUL, 22ND OCT.

AN evening of Penny Readings under the management of Mr. C. E. Vining, took place in the usual place, the general store-room, on the night of Tuesday last. The performance was very good and the reading and songs were excellent. The Penny Readings concluded a little before midnight, with a charming comedy.

Coover Ilahei Shah, an old Mahomedan saint who was also held in much esteem by the Hindoos, died on the 18th instant at Bagore, in Petta Ravere. A squabble ensued between the Mussulmans and Hindoos of the town regarding the old man's burial, but by the timely assistance of the mamlutdar and police of Sowda, the former succeeded in performing the funeral obsequies of Coover Ilahei Shah. It is said that the venerable old man, familiarly called Cooverjee Bawa, had lived more than a century at Bagore, in the district of Khandeish, where he used to be worshipped by a number of people daily.

The mamlutdar of this division has officially been deputed to enquire into the present state of the kharif crops and to report to the head of the district on the same as soon as practicable. The proceedings of the half yearly meeting of the Co-operative Society held on the 14th instant have not as yet been published by the secretary. The statement of account with its balance and dividend should be distributed amongst the shareholders of that Society.

Mr. H. E. M. James, C. S., the Post Master General, Bombay, is now on a tour of inspection of the post offices in this division. He is expected here to-morrow for the inspection of the sorting post office, Bhosawul. It was a cloudy night and a slight shower of rain fell yesterday.

THAYETMYO, BRITISH BURMA, 7TH OCT.

THE general court-martial referred to in my last, of which Colonel Thornton, Commandant Royal Artillery, Rangoon, is President, has been sitting all this week on the trial of Private Sullivan, 89th Regiment, for "maliciously wounding a comrade with a bayonet," &c. Colonel Wilson, Deputy Judge Advocate General, has cross-examined the witnesses throughout in a most searching manner, but without shaking the evidence materially. It will be some time yet before the result of this trial will be made known, but the proceedings will scarcely last longer than a day or two. The soldier of the G.-9th R. A., who confessed to having inflicted wounds which caused a comrade's death, is under arrest awaiting trial, but how or when he is to be tried has not yet been published. The amateurs of the Royal Artillery gave two performances in their library on the 3rd and 5th instant, on each occasion, commencing with the farce "Make your Wills," followed by Henry Byron's burlesque, "Robert Macaire," or "The Roadside Inn turned inside out." The acting throughout was remarkably good, especially that of Captain Halliday (the landlord), Lieutenant Erskine (his son), and Lieutenant McClintock (Jacques Strop) The Misses Welding played "Clementine and Louise" very creditably, whilst Germeuil was fairly personified by Mr. T. D. Jameson, and Lieut. Brown delineated the vagabond "Macaire" to perfection. The string band of H. M.'s 89th Regiment, the music, and Miss Lizzie Welding (a juvenile vocalist) sang, during the interval, "Cherry Ripe" and "The Dashing White Sergeant" to the vociferously expressed delight of "the gods."

The season for musketry practice for the troops has commenced, and constant cracking is heard in the direction of the Rifle Ranges. Yesterday the native regiment lying here had a pretty long mornings' skirmishing with blank cartridge, and this may be taken as a fair sign that the drill season is fast approaching along with the cold weather. The past two mornings have been ushered in with dense fogs, for which by the bye this part of the world is justly famous.

Last week when writing about the feasibility of local regiments for India, I omitted to mention one thing which, if the Government is really going in for retrenchment in some sensible form, they should most strenuously object to—and that is, "having married families along with the colours, to the extent which now obtains." It is at once a source of heavy cost to the State, and equally so to the married soldier when his regiment is on the move from station to station. By all means permit well-conducted and deserving soldiers to marry, but when they do so, arrange some plan for having them located in one fixed spot, such as depôts, hill stations, &c., and as far as possible removed from the mass of single men who must always form the nucleus of a fighting line regiment. There are people who advocate the existing amalgamation of married and single, and plead that the presence of the married families has a purifying effect on the mass. Don't believe any such bosh. The single men would be far better by themselves, and although those who rate the morality of soldiers' wives at a low standard are very much mistaken, there can be no doubt that the married people, too, would be far better off apart, and settled in a permanent abode. By causing married soldiers, to whom certain privileges are allowed, to remain always amongst single men as a sort of incitative to "go and do likewise and you shall be likewise rewarded for your good conduct," is at the very onset, a most false and ill-grounded notion. It may be all well enough to keep the reward in front of soldiers who aspire to it, but then the applicants for vacancies occurring in the married establishment are far in excess of the vacancies, consequently there are always a great many more men rendered discontented and jealous than there are encouraged to persevere. Whilst so far from the presence of married people being a shining exposition of what good things there are to be won in the service, it is far more frequently a solemn warning to good men not to make themselves worse than they are. This is a subject which space will not allow me to dilate upon, but upon which volumes might be written. It is not exactly that married soldiers are not comfortable enough under ordinary circumstances when in quarters ; nor yet that, as a whole, the married women of the army are not equal to, if not superior to many of their civilian sisters. Goodness knows they generally make the best of it, but they don't find it all gold that glitters, and if the regular pay, fair rations and quarters in barracks are good things, they are very dearly earned at the cost of only one shift, not to speak of its attendant discomfort. Married people are always more or less a source of trouble in a regiment, but upon the march they are positive encumbrances. It is not ten years ago since I saw a regiment on the move myself with a baggage train belonging to married families only, of over a mile in length, yet the corps referred to was barely over eight hundred rank and file and all the single men's camp equipage and baggage together, for the whole regiment did not amount to so much as the married people's. Now, suppose that corps to have been suddenly required in the field, the women and children would have been left utterly helpless, to shift for themselves, whilst the fighting strength of the corps would have been reduced by so many men, required as a guard to protect these helpless ones, perhaps for an indefinite period. Any one who happened to see or visit a camp of soldiers' wives during the troublous days of 1857 in this country can give you a slight idea of the natural consequences, but even in times of peace, there is no benefit derived by any corps of single men in India, from the presence of a large percentage of married soldiers amongst them. The single men have to do fatigue duties &c., which the married ones are exempt from, and on the march or any kind of active service have as it were, to put up with a lot of inconvenience and extra work, for which they get no return, and often when they have quite enough to do to mind themselves. Then, again, some regiments keep a guard on duty over their married parcherries, or a strong force of provosts to look after them, whilst in any case it is always the single men who suffer more or less according to the proportion of benedicts amongst them. Nor can the unfitness of barrack life for females be altogether ignored. A woman may be the most virtuous creature breathing, put under a glass case if you like, but sooner or later in the service she must see or hear something which she would hardly be likely to see or hear in civil life. To say the least, soldiers wives cannot very well help learning and knowing a little too much, consequently deserve all the more credit for upholding their good character so well as they do. But taken in the abstract, the State offers a reward in the shape of matrimony to the deserving soldier under present circumstances which is as cruelly wrong to him as it is unworthy of the greatest nation on earth. Why cannot the presence of married women with the colours be abolished. Reward soldiers as before said by permitting those who deserve it to double their life, but set places apart for them when this is done. The establishment of hill (or other) depôt stations for married soldiers only would *not* be a source of expense, but a source of very great profit in the long run ; the saving immediately effected by the reduced demand for transport service would be considerable. Then the abolition of female hospitals scattered all over the country wherever troops are lying, and the lessening of establishments for these institutions must follow. Again, looking at it in the light of common humanity, would it not be more creditable to Government if they located all women and children in healthy stations where their more susceptible and delicate constitutions had a chance of thriving, instead of leaving them to droop and die on the plains, and all the while taking a flattering unction of Christian charity to themselves for sending occasional drafts of them to hill sanitariums, when their constitutions are perhaps thoroughly destroyed ? Only visit our military cemeteries and witness the numerous little graves ; or go to one of the military asylums for children and see the scores of poor orphans, perhaps happy enough, and well cared for. But "who made them orphans," or on whom will the responsibility some day fall, for a non-fulfilment of high duties which Providence has imposed upon them ? Can they say when that day comes that they have done their duty by "these little ones ?"

The only point of view, however, which is at all likely to have any weight in influencing the formation of a new scheme, is the practical one of saving money. If any one well posted in military expenditure would take the trouble to calculate the total cost of a full regiment now in India for twelve months, and then estimate on a liberal scale what the average cost of a local corps of the same strength, composed of single men, enlisted for not less then twelve years with the colours at a higher rate of pay, or of increased cost for rations and other comforts, would come to for a like period, I think they would find a saving of at least one-third the total sum in favour of the latter corps ; not unlikely even more. Then if only part of this saving were expended in founding colonies of married soldiers upon some of that hill ground now lying waste for want of cultivation, what benefit would be likely to accrue ? To the Government,—a cheap way of rewarding men who had done good service by forming settlements, the working of which must help to fill the coffers of the State, whilst the men themselves would form the nucleus of a reserve force always available in time of need ; and also in the ordinary course of things these married settlements would eventually become a source from which many recruits (who wouldn't cost a hundred pounds each) could be drawn to fill vacancies in the service corps—lads whose home would be in India, and who would rarely cost much for "invaliding" through "effects of climate." To the soldier such a scheme would mean a real reward in place of a sham one ; a life of comparative comfort and peace which no man need shrink from bringing a woman to share with him ; removed from the unwholesome atmosphere of crowded barracks to a place where children would have some chance of being reared as they should be, instead of getting daily lessons from infancy in all the vices and mal-practices single men *en masse* are prone to ; where the baby lips might be taught to lisp a prayer before learning an oath ; where the soldier if called on to take the field could leave his family with the comforting assurance that they were in safety, not driven hither or thither at the mercy of whatever strangers they might happen to be thrown amongst. Even in peaceable times let any one who has ever seen a lot of women and children huddled on board a transport going from one port in India to another, say which would be best for them. It is in matters like these where the Government have ample room for reform along with retrenchment that due consideration should be shown, and if local regiments are to be instituted, let them be formed on a basis which shall be at once sound and firm, and likely to prove in some measure creditable and self-supporting.

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THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT AND EUROPEAN ENTERPRIZE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

THOSE English gentlemen who with capital at their command do sometimes venture to invest it in industrious pursuits in India, have frequently to complain of the indifference of the Government, often nearly allied to opposition, to their undertakings. A correspondent writing from the Lake Como on this particular subject says :—

I observe Sir George Couper, acting Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Provinces, while anticipating considerable reduction in provincial resources, invokes the aid of the heads of departments to meet it with extensive reduction in expenditure. Reduction in such resources is not confined to the N. W. Provinces, and while reduction of expenditure may in a certain degree prove some counter-balance, assuredly encouragement for increasing private industries would also greatly assist. The Bombay Government, however, ignore this view, and act on a policy entirely the reverse. Mr. Maclean in his letters recently published in the London *Times* demonstrates the difficulty of gaining access to, and obtaining redress of, grievances from the Bombay Government, and instances are not wanting of Englishmen having expended capital in the erection of improved machinery for various purposes and in the hope of receiving encouragement from the authorities, have instead, been so heavily taxed in excess of natives carrying on the like business, that they have been obliged to suspend their operations sustaining great loss, while the people are deprived of the benefit which would result by the employment of labour, and circulation of capital for raw material ; and the Government lose the revenue they would obtain from the taxes leviable on the sale of the commodities.

The Governor in Council relies chiefly on too many occasions on the views of local superintendents, often singularly deficient in all sound principles of commerce, as well as of the influence of sound legislation on the material development of the district which it is their duty to manage.

That such a state of things should exist with a Council, the members of which have had large experience is remarkable. Much of the retardation to the removal of unjust laws and mistaken economical theories, it is feared, depend on the timidity and procrastination of His Excellency the Governor.

Let me adduce instances of an opposite character. Sir Charles Metcalf (afterwards Lord Metcalf), while officiating Governor General, abolished the censorship of the press, giving free scope to the expression of public opinion. Mr. Alexander Ross, while Governor of the N. W. Provinces, abolished the transit duties which restricted competition ; and thus gave an impulse to commerce and a free interchange of commodities in those Provinces. Those gentlemen possessed no political home connexion or influence, but were "self-made" men of strong mind, much experience and energy, and disregarded the timidity and opposing influence of councillors and secretaries, as also the probable displeasure of their masters in Leadenhall Street. Oh ! that we had such men to govern in these days.

The case referred to in the above letter from a correspondent in Europe, in which the Bombay Government discouraged the enterprize of some European gentlemen in Bombay, was connected with the Abkaree trade. Not the least important of the occupations of the industrious community in Bombay has always been and is now the trade in toddy. This liquor is to be obtained in large quantities in the town of Bombay and vicinity from the toddy trees which abound in all directions. The Government have imposed a tax on each tree, which has varied from a mere nominal duty of a few annas every year till now it is as high as 12 annas a month on each tree or Rs. 9 a year. This tax has been increased from time to time, like the salt tax, and apparently with the same freedom from opposition on the part of those most concerned, till the high figure now attained has at last aroused the indignation of the Fazendars, who are the owners of the toddy trees, and they have, to use Mr. Pedder's words, "struck work" ; that is to say, the duty demanded is so high that the profits on the occupation of toddy drawing are gone and the unfortunate Fazendars are obliged to leave their trade, one of the oldest in Bombay. Numbers of poor toddy drawers and labourers have been thus thrown out of employment. The question here raised is a very important and interesting one, but we do not intend to refer to this subject at further length just now ; we will merely add that the toddy drawn in this way from the trees is not subjected to any further tax but is handed over to the distiller in Bombay, who pays no tax to Government for his manufactured article and is not under any surveillance of Abkaree or customs officers.

But though a distillery in Bombay may thus be worked free from all restraint, a distillery a few miles from Bombay is subjected to so many restrictions and has to pay so many costs and charges, all of which are imposed by the Government, that the profitable working of it is impossible. The Government, in putting a tax on intoxicating drinks, is influenced by a desire to check the improper use of alcohol and to raise a revenue out of the sale of spirituous liquors, but the effect of the tax imposed, or, to speak more correctly, the mode of imposing the tax often injures an important trade ; but even this injury could be endured if the Government did not also act with positive and palpable unfairness towards private enterprize especially when European gentlemen are engaged in it. There are not many occupations that Europeans can take to in this country, but the working of a distillery is one in which they could and actually have invested their money. We would notice one particular instance for the purpose of showing how unjust the Government may be and also how very little inducement an English gentleman has to invest his capital in a useful industry, the chief cause of his disappointment and want of success arising from the opposition of the Government. Every one is acquainted with the Chimboor Sulphuric Acid Works established and now at work by Messrs. Beattie. In connection with these works was at first attached a distillery for making spirits from dates and mowra and jogree. The machinery and plant for this work are costly and can only be used for this one purpose. Mr. Beattie obtained the sanction of the proper authorities for opening a distillery and could have carried on a successful trade if the Government had permitted him to do so. He was obliged to maintain at his works an establishment of custom house officers at a cost of Rs. 250 a month, afterwards reduced to Rs. 137. This latter sum added 3 annas a gallon to the cost of the quantity produced. One of the conditions imposed on Mr. Beattie by the authorities was that he should sell his spirits only in Bombay. His only competitors in Bombay were the toddy sellers, but as there is no restriction or tax of any sort in Bombay on sale or manufacture of spirit from toddy after the tree tax has been paid, and as Mr. Beattie had to pay Rs. 137 a month for the Custom House officers at his distillery at Chimboor, besides a town duty of 4 annas a gallon, manifestly he could not sell the spirits he made,—all other charges of production being equal—without loss. Under these circumstances Mr. Beattie asked to have the Rs. 137 a month abolished, in lieu of which he offered to pay any amount of duty up to that sum that might be required at the end of each month, so that under any circumstances the Government would not lose. The authorities, however, steadily refused this concession and, after the works had been kept open for some time, with a cost for Custom House officers on the spot of Rs. 250 a month at first and Rs. 137 a month afterwards, told Mr. Beattie that the Government did not wish to encourage the working of distilleries. But still the question asked by Mr. Beattie was unanswered, "why not relieve me from the burden of Rs. 137 a month and allow me to work the distillery on the same terms as those in Bombay ?" This question was repeated several times out here ; it was sent home to the Secretary of State for India, who himself asked the Bombay Government to give an answer to it ; correspondence was carried on for many months in sole reference to this simple question and yet it was never answered nor was even an attempt made to answer it ; the point raised was systematically avoided by the officials whose duty it was to give a reply and to this day the question remains unanswered. But meanwhile the distillery at Chimboor has been stopped, much capital has been sunk and the employment of English capital in a profitable and useful manner has been frustrated ; and all this has been done with the approval of the Bombay Government. The question asked by Mr. Beattie that the monthly sum of Rs. 137 should be remitted had reference from his point of view to the profitable working of his business, but the Government never perceived its significance, and merely regarded the matter from the Abkaree tax point of view, insisting upon the necessity of maintaining the revenue. Now that a bitter lesson has been learnt from experience, Messrs. Beattie have discovered that they should have known beforehand that the cost of maintaining a Custom House establishment would be fatal to their undertaking, but they were justified in supposing, as they did when they made the agreement to pay this charge, that the officers of Government who made this proposition were only asking them to do what every other distiller was required to do. Instead, however, of acting in this way, Messrs Beattie were asked to submit to the payment of a tax which was not imposed on any other distillers. They were led, therefore, into a false position by the Government officers and when Messrs. Beattie asked to be released therefrom the only answer which could honestly be given them that their request would be complied with is steadily and persistently avoided, and instead of honourably admitting that a mistake has been made the replies offered are no better than so many carefully prepared subterfuges.

We should add a few details to complete the history of this case, which illustrates plainly and painfully the sort of help that enterprizing Englishmen may expect from the Government. At the time when Messrs. Beattie opened their distillery at Chimboor, similar distilleries at Ooran and Bhandoop were not obliged to maintain a customs establishment ; that charge was specially imposed upon the Chimboor distillery. The Bombay distillers are also free from this charge, and moreover, they can make spirits of any strength without paying any duty, whilst Chimboor pays duty with also the right of making spirit of any strength. There is no check whatever upon the Bombay distilleres ; they are supposed to use toddy only, but they can, of course, use any other article if they choose and they do so. Again, the Chimboor distillery, besides paying Rs. 137 a month for Customs establishment at the distillery had to pay also about Rs. 4 per gallon duty including town duty on spirits 60 per cent over proof. Besides being thus heavily overweighted, Messrs. Beattie were obliged to confine the sale of their spirits to Bombay alone. Bombay distillers pay no duty, no town duty and no Government establishment. Notwithstanding, these serious drawbacks, which have resulted in closing the works for distilling spirits the Sulphuric Acid Works adjoining and quite distinct are being successfully carried on at Chimboor, hardly any importations from England of that acid now being made ; and the distillery at Chimboor would also be successful if the Government officers would but open their eyes to the simple facts of the case—that is to say, if they would but allow English distillers to conduct their business on equal terms with other distillers instead of alluring them into a false position and then refusing to do anything to extricate them.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were ten European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

ILLEGAL CONVEYANCE OF GUNPOWDER.—Two Hindoos, named Rampall Mohun and Hurree Nathoo, were yesterday fined Rs. 7 each by Mr Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for conveying from one place to another a greater quantity of gunpowder than 1 lb. without a license from the Commissioner of Police.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 297 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 74 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 197 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions and 24 by Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 254 were natives and the remaining 43 Europeans.

EMBEZZLEMENT ON BOARD A SHIP IN THE HARBOUR.—Five Goanese day labourers of the ship Trentham Hall, now lying in the harbour, were yesterday convicted of embezzling the contents of two casks of beer, and also sundry pieces of cloth, a portion of the cargo of that vessel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 50, and were sentenced each to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 289 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 206 prisoners including 8 women, of whom 34 were non-labour prisoners and 172 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 83 prisoners including 9 women. Of these latter 11 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 72 from the Small Causes Court.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Parsee, named Shapoorjee Cursetjee, a noted character, who has been previously convicted on ten different occasions of theft and other offences, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on a charge of theft of sundry articles from the residence of Mr. J. Young, Rampart Row, Fort.

ASSAULTS.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo, named Kassia Sombajee, was fined Rs. 20 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for assaulting Akimjee Ruckmajee on the day previous.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, fined a European, named John Larkin, Rs. 100 for assaulting a Hindoo, named Oodeyram Jairam, in a most serious manner, to which charge defendant pleaded guilty. In default of the payment of the fine, he was ordered to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following cases were prosecuted yesterday at the instance of the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals :—Enas Pedro, a cart driver, working his bullock on the Parell road, the animal being lame of the right fore leg, fined Rs. 3.—Chimajee Nutto, a cart driver, working his bullock in the Parell road, the animal being very lame of the left hind leg, fined Rs. 3. Hoossein Mombacket, a cart driver, working his bullock near Null Bazar, the animal being in a half-starved condition and unfit to work fined Rs. 2.

THE ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—The character of the education in this seminary was on last Saturday afternoon incidentally but very unfavourably remarked upon before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, in the Girgaum Police Court, by Mr. Jehanghier Merwanjee, Pleader. One Soonabai, a Parsee girl, summoned her mother-in-law and husband, Hormusjee Ferozeshaw Kairawalla, for an assault The case was originally fixed for hearing on the 26th instant, but Mr. Jehanghier applied on behalf of the defendants for a postponement up to the 15th November as he was about to leave Bombay immediately for a few days. His Worship said that it was rather a long postponement for a simple case of assault. Mr. Jehanghier urged upon the Magistrate to grant the postponement as the parties would not be prejudiced by the delay. Perhaps an amicable arrangement might also, he believed, be come to. Mr. Jehanghier also asked His Worship to look at the defendant who was present in Court. He was a simpleton and a villager and he had unfortunately married a girl of the Alexandra Native Girls' School, and he (Mr. Jehanghier) was not surprised that the girl did not pull on well with her husband. The Magistrate said that he would grant the postponement applied for, but if Mr. Jeghanghier meant that this feud between the wife and husband was owing to the education received by the girl in the Alexandra School, all that he (His Worship) knew was that education had the effect of teaching all persons their duties towards each other in their various relations of life.

Mr. Jehanghier—I agree with your Worship, but such is not the character of the education imparted in the Alexandra School.

The Magistrate—It may or it may not be so, we had better say nothing about it here.

IMPORTED GRAIN.—Very large quantities of grain are brought every day, and by almost every train, to Poona, and many waggons go on heavily laden to Sholapore and the intermediate districts that are stricken by famine. Though the supplies imported into the country are so very large, yet the prices are steadily rising. —*Deccan Herald*, Oct 23.

RAIN.—A correspondent writing from Sholapore says that some showers of rain fell there on Friday last, and that the sky seemed to promise a further fall of rain. We hear from Ahmednuggur that rain fell there on Saturday last. We had a heavy and refreshing shower of rain here on Saturday last, but it only continued about an hour. The clouds seem to promise more rain. The rain on Saturday came from the direction of Ahmednuggur.—*Id.*

RAILWAY CHANGES.—It is stated that Mr. Jackson, the General Locomotive Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, is about to proceed to England on leave. In that case the Locomotive Superintendent at Bhosawul will go to Bombay to act for Mr. Jackson, and, it is said that Mr. Watson will go from Lanowlee to Bhosawul These changes for a short period of time are rather trying to those who have to bear the expense and trouble of the change, and should be avoided as much as possible.—*Id.*

A HAPPY EVENT.—An extra of the *Dnyan Prakash*, which was issued on Sunday, informed the public that His Highness the Maharaja Scindia's second wife had been delivered of a son on Saturday last. We hope that there will be no mistake about the story this time. Weather permitting, the whole of the Bands in the Brigade will assemble in Edwards Gardens (near the Badminton Court) at 5.30 P. M. on Monday, for playing out. The 15th Regiment, 5th, 8th, and 26th Regiments N. I. will kindly send their bandstands and lamps to the abovementioned gardens at 5 P. M.—*Id.*

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO REPENT.—A correspondent writes from Lanowlee on Saturday last :—It is very pleasant here now. The nights are cold ; while the mornings are cool, but soft and mild. The Court of the Railway Magistrate was here yesterday. There was quite a scene in Court. A Marwaree banker was accused of criminal breach of trust as a banker. A young lad, a Hindoo, had entrusted him with Rs. 100 for safe keeping. When he wanted some of the money the banker said "I have none of your money," and refused to give him any. There was no course left for the poor fellow but to try his luck in law. The complainant made a very straightforward statement which cross-examination did not shake and produced the receipt signed by the banker and three witnesses, and then three witnesses, who had seen him deposit the money, gave their testimony. The Marwaree said, "I signed my name on blank paper and they have made it a receipt." The Magistrate then asked where the man who had drawn up the receipt was to be found. He was at Poona. The case was postponed for his evidence and, as the case was one for which the Magistrate could not take bail, the accused was ordered to be taken into custody. The banker then said "I will pay him (the accused) the *whole sum I got from him* at once," and he hastened to produce the Rs. 100. He repeated this several times, which of course was an admission of his guilt. It created quite a sensation in the place, for this man has large money transactions at Lanowlee, and some were not sorry to see him carried off to jail, as he deserved to be according to the evidence given yesterday.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. HYDASPES, Captain W. B. Andrew, sailed yesterday for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English mails, and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Staff Surg Truman, Mr Brewer, one second class passenger, Mr. Manockjee Eduljee Repoiter, Mr C Ludwig, Mr G F M Grant, Mrs Borthwick, and two children, and Mr R Anderson.

For Brindisi.—Mr H A Laird, and Mr W M Bell.

For Aden.—Mrs Pestonjee Byramjee and child.

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NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The second ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was held at its registered office, No. 1, Church Lane, Fort, on Saturday the 21st October, when a good number of shareholders were present. Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhevdas, chairman of the board of directors, having taken the chair, asked the secretaries to read the notice calling the meeting as also the directors' report for the year ending 30th September last.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, of the firm of secretaries, treasurers and agents, read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the directors.

The chairman, in proposing the 1st resolution, "That the report of the directors just read and the audited balance sheet of the accounts of the company for the year ending 30th September last 1876, circulated amongst the shareholders, be and are received and adopted," observed:—Gentlemen, the report just read and the accounts already circulated, give you, I think, a clear insight into the affairs of the company. The mills, as you have already learnt, were opened formally on the 17th August last in the presence of a large concourse of the people of Nariad, Bombay, Ahmedabad and the surrounding districts, when the members of the board had the pleasure of personally inspecting the works. Since then, gentlemen, a good portion of mill machinery is at work, and processes in the various departments are being pushed forward, and it gives me much pleasure to announce that persons experienced in the trade have pronounced favourable opinions on the first outturn of our yarn, and that it has met with good reception from the local market. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt that from the samples of the different counts of yarn, now laid on the table, you too will share this opinion. In conclusion, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without bearing testimony on behalf of our board, to the zeal and earnestness evinced by your secretaries in the conduct of their duties, and their arduous labours in the cause of the company's interests during the period under review, and to the praiseworthy offer voluntarily made by them to bear the costs of the suit brought against Anandjee Vishram, thereby relieving the company of the burden of these costs at the commencement of the company's career. (Hear, hear.) For this commendable zeal on their part, the secretaries deserve the best thanks of the shareholders. (Applause.)

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, in seconding the resolution proposed by the chairman, said:—Gentlemen, you have just heard the directors' report: so I need not go again over the ground it so well covers, and I content myself with congratulating you on the success of your undertaking. It was my privilege to be present at Nariad and to take part in the opening ceremony of the mills in August last, and I can say from personal observation that your buildings and machinery are all that could be desired. Gentlemen, we experienced some difficulty in collecting the calls, but that was for a time only, and all the calls were paid in by and bye and all is right now. Allusion has been made in the report to a law suit in which the company was engaged, but which was lost and the expenses incurred, on account of which the secretaries have voluntarily come forward to defray, though they were by no means liable to the company on that behalf. Their offer does their good sense and their honourable intentions great credit, and in accepting it we cannot help offering in return our acknowledgments to them. (Applause.) I fully agree with the opinion which our worthy chairman has just expressed about the efficiency and praiseworthy zeal and industry of our secretaries. Our company had to contend with several difficulties from the very commencement, but these have all been surmounted by the patience, perserverance, and forethought of Messrs. Javerilal Umiashankar and Co. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, your chairman and Mr. Duxbury retire by rotation, and I cannot let this opportunity pass without reminding you of the services both these gentlemen have rendered to the company, and I have no doubt you will unanimously re-elect them. It is most desirable to have a gentleman of Mr. Vurjeewandas' position and experience as our chairman, and as to Mr. Duxbury, he is so well known to most of you that I need only say you cannot find a better man to fill his place. (Applause.)

The chairman, before putting the resolution to vote, asked if any shareholder had anything to say or required any information.

Mr. Ramchunder Hemraj—Will the secretaries be good enough to inform the meeting why the first call on three shares as appearing in the balance sheet had not been paid and whether any steps have been taken to enforce payment?

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohandas (one of the secretaries) said that these three shares were held by three shareholders, one each. Out of these two have been absent from Bombay since a long time and against the remaining one a decree has been obtained.

The resolution was put and carried unanimously.

It was then proposed by Mr. Tapidas Varjeewandas, and seconded by Mr. Kesowjee Seskaran, That Messrs. Varjeewandas Madhevdas and J. R. Duxbury, who retire by rotation, be re-elected directors of the company.—Carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. W. M. Wood, and seconded by Mr. Shankerlal Narbheram, That Messrs Ardeseer Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Dwarkadas Odewjee be appointed auditors of the company for the year 1876 77 at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each.

In proposing this resolution, Mr. Wood said—I am sure the names of the auditors put forward, who are well known to you, will commend themselves to the approval of the meeting. The year under review has been, doubtless, one of anxiety to the board and the secretaries, but now that the mills have commenced work, I cannot help thinking the company has a bright future before it. One of the encouraging signs of this is the steady local demand for the productions of the mills. This demand is likely to increase when the Baroda Railway is linked with Northern India by the extension of the line to Rajpootana from Ahmedabad. It is to be hoped that this extension will be carried out at no distant date, if the Secretary of State has determination enough to insist on its being one of the first projects to receive the sanction of the Government of India, which is more inclined to promote out-of-theway Railways in Central India. Besides the advantage which the proposed extension will give to the Nariad Mills, in their having a start of 275 miles northward over the Bombay mills, we have a constant steady market in the Kaira Zilla and in Kattywar, which are close at hand. There had been much talk during the last year about the protection enjoyed by Indian mills, but I feel sure that our undertaking will not in the slightest degree be affected if the Manchester agitation for the abolition of import duties on yarns and piece goods were carried out. (Hear, hear.) From what I know of the superior advantages natural and acquired, which mills in India have over those in Lancashire, we may venture to say that if the Government of India announce the abolition of import duties to morrow, this step will have no appreciable effect on the prosperity or otherwise of this Indian industry. Coming nearer to our own business, I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the able and economical management of the company's affairs by our secretaries. Their labours in the direction of economy have been unremitting. Any one who will compare the charges on the cost of establishment, &c., by other mills with those of our own, will be satisfied that in this respect a considerable saving has been made to the company. The secretaries also have had no small trouble and difficulty, though I believe much less than those in several other companies in the way of collecting calls; and it must be considered their labours are entitled to our especial thanks.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Tapidas Varjdas then proposed and Mr. Bhasker Maneckjee seconded, That the thanks of the shareholders are due to the chairman and the directors for the satisfactory and efficient manner in which they have conducted the affairs of the company without any remuneration.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Mancherjee Nowrojee Banajee, in proposing that the thanks of the company are due to the secretaries, treasurers, and agents for their able and economical management of the affairs of the company during the past year, and especially for their volunteering to bear the cost of the suit against Anandjee Vishram, said:—After what you have heard from the elaborate report of the directors and what has been individually said in the meeting there is no doubt that the secretaries have performed their duties to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. Those acquainted with the starting of such companies in the mofussil will bear me out that difficulties and discouragements are met at every step, but it appears that our secretaries have met these difficulties in the face, and successfully established the concern, which in time will return good profit to the shareholders. (Hear, hear.) Further, gentlemen, your secretaries have offered to pay the cost of a certain suit which the company was obliged to institute against a certain shareholder in the High Court. This voluntary act on their part speaks volumes in their favour. They are not bound to recoup this sum. The suit was instituted in the interests of the company, and the result, whatever it be, should be borne by the company, and not by the secretaries. However, since they have offered it, we cannot but vote our very hearty thanks for the purpose. (Hear, hear.) I understand that the sum would be very considerable and my friend Mr. Nanabhoy says it will amount to Rs. 10,300 and perhaps more, but even if the sum be Rs. 8,000, it is indeed a very large amount to take from the individual pockets of the secretaries at a time when their trouble and labours in the cause of the company have been very great. Gentlemen, there is a great difference between saying and doing, and here the conduct of your secretaries is very praiseworthy in actually enburdening themselves to relieve the company. (Hear, hear.) But I trust that the shareholders at the very first opportunity, when their concern is in a prosperous condition, will think of recouping them this sum and not allow this amount to be borne by them individually. (Applause.)

Mr. Wood—Allusion, I see, has just been made to an offer by the secretaries to pay the costs of a certain suit against shareholders. Though this spontaneous offer on their part reflects very great credit on the secretaries yet I, for one, cannot help thinking that it will be unfair on the part of this company to accept it, considering that the secretaries can be credited with no share of blame, if any, in the matter. Though the Appeal Court has, in its wisdom, thought proper to reverse the equitable decision of the learned Judge in the Lower Court, yet any one who studies carefully the judgment of the Honourable Mr. Justice Green will feel convinced that the alteration on which the Appeal Court relied, as regards the subdivision of shares was adopted only in the interest and for the benefit of the company. Besides, and I think this ought to be widely known, that the clause was added at the suggestion of the very man or his moonim who subsequently attempted to repudiate his liabilities. Therefore, I hope I am only expressing the sense of the meeting in saying that having due regard to the bearings of this question, and to the services of the secretaries, it will not, I think, be right on the part of the shareholders to saddle the secretaries with the whole of the costs. It is only fair that a portion of them, say one-half, be borne by the company.

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. Gokaldas Jugmohondas, in acknowledging the vote of thanks, said that his firm had done all they could in the interests of the company, and begged to express his obligations to the directors for their hearty co-operation and advice on all questions relating to the company.

A vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair terminated the proceedings.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the port of Bombay held on the 19th instant.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th October, intimating that Messrs. Wallace and Co. desire to lease 5 godowns near the Musjid Bridge for one year at Rs. 35 per mensem each, and asking the Trustees' sanction thereto.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letters from Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee and from Cooper's Landing Agency, dated 5th October, stating the terms on which they are prepared to hire certain of the Trustees' barges for employment in landing cargo.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th October, stating that he cannot recommend either offer to the Trustees for acceptance, but that if one of them must be accepted he prefers that of Cooper's Landing Agency.

Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that neither of the two offers made can be accepted, and they authorise the Traffic Manager to undertake the landing of cargo at the rates submitted with his No. 733 of 18th August 1876.

Submitted supplemental estimate No. 4. It increases the expenditure under part I section 2 of the Budget from Rs. 1,22,082 to Rs. 1,57,500 and of the part II. section 1 from Rs. 2,93,118 to Rs. 2,98,612.

Resolution.—Approved.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 18th October, reporting that in anticipation of the Trustees' sanction he has engaged Mr. J. S. Grayson as probationary pilot from 17th instant.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst papers laid on the table:—

1. Government Resolution No. 4,120 dated 5th October, directing that a beacon be erected on the "Chawl Kadu" rock, and that the construction and cost thereof he undertaken by the Southern Port Funds.

2. Government Resolution No 1487, dated 12th October, sanctioning the conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 a month, proposed by the Trustees to be paid to Mr. Smeaton, assistant engineer.

3. Statement furnished by the Executive Engineer, Municipality, showing the times at which night-soil was pumped at the Carnac Bunder night-soil depôt during August and September with memo. by Chief Engineer showing that the maximum time during—

	h.	m.
August was	1	52
Minimum	0	33
Average	1	12½
And during September—		
Maximum	1	45
Minimum	0	35
Average	1	10

4. Memo. from Chief Engineer, dated 13th October, forwarding tidal observations for September for transmission to the Secretary of State through the Government of Bombay.

Pilotage statement week to 17th October.

12 Vessels piloted into harbour
14 ,, ,, out of
4 ,, ,, transported.

AMATEUR ENGINEERING.

(To the Editor of the Pioneer.)

Sir,—There was lately in India a Mussulman gentleman, healthy, wealthy, and wise, according to his own lights who had two nice and clever wives. They were young, one of them very handsome, and he loved them so much that their caprices were law to him. Fortunately they had only one real passion, but it was of a most expensive kind; and very strange to say for Mussulman ladies, it was no less than the mania of piling bricks and mortar. Well, one of these wives, the handsomer, and therefore, the more uncontrollable, delighted in ordering the building of innumerable little bridges where there was no water for them and also as she had a philanthropic turn of mind of numerous little serais and dispensaries, which like mud-pies would melt away during the rains. This lady knew nothing at all about building, she had not even time to learn, as she had numerous children to attend to, and yet she managed to get large sums from her husband who never looked at her Spanish castles. The other wife was not so handsome; although of a good family somehow she had not been wedded in a thoroughly regular way, and did not therefore enjoy the perfect confidence of her lord who controlled all her expense in his own old-fashioned way. This wife was childless, but had a brother who studied engineering in the Roorkee College, and by eagerly looking in his books and talking with him on engineering subjects, she had acquired an experience which was altogether wanting in the other wife. Her passion for bricks was therefore useful, and although some of the little grottos and kiosks built by her orders had tumbled down at first, she could show now round her husband's estate a nice little tramway which was useful in many ways, and she had, with the help of her brother, constructed between the next river and the estate such a neat little water-course with no end of little rivulets flowing from it, that the value of her husband's land had been greatly increased, and the water-course was a sight that people from distant parts of the land would admire. Well, this happy Mussulman gentleman had most of his wealth in rupees, and when silver became depreciated, he felt that the must reduce his expenditure. He told this to his wives, but the handsomer one would not have it, and said she would continue to spend in her own way the funds which had been settled upon her. Her husband would find nothing to say against that but as something must be done, he stopped the supply of money to the other wife, and a nice little branch tramway which would have carried the produce of the estate to the town at trifling cost was abandoned. This Mussulman gentleman was not wise in this particular instance; but as he was trying to find excuses for his weak conduct, the thought struck him that his ways were very much like those of that great Hindu and Mussulman power, the Government of India. As he had two wives addicted to engineering, so the Government had two kinds of executive public works departments The handsomer wife wedded at the altar of covenant could be compared to that amateur engineering department thoroughly ignorant of engineering knowledge, irresponsible in an engineering sense, and composed of hard-worked deputy commissioners, supported, or rather impeded by municipal native committee-men, either servile or interested, and which disposes of the district and town municipal funds: his second wife, the uncovenanted one could also be compared to the experienced and hard-working P. W. D., whose expenditure had also been greatly curtailed by Government. Therefore, what could this good Mussulman do but follow such a great example. But let us pass from fables to realities, and let us look behind the curtain at the farce through which the projects made by district committees pass before the projected works appear on the scene and disappear. For instance, drainage has passed over a district road, and judging from the state of the road, it passed in great force at a certain point; therefore the deputy commissioner thinks himself justified in judging at the conclusion that a bridge is required there, and that the road may be raised everywhere else. He comes, without trouble of conscience, to a conclusion which an engineer dare not adopt before he knows everything about the levels of the country and the rainfall. However, the easy-going deputy commissioner will simply call the native overseer at Rs. 25) per month who is his executive engineer, and orders him to prepare the *naksha* and estimate, whilst the zealous deputy commissioner gallops to the ground, plants his pegs in the middle of the road, gets some distances measured, and renders the judgment that the bridge shall have so many arches of so many spans each, and then rides home happy and confident that the weary traveller will soon pass that place dry-footed and bless the sirkar. Then the *naksha* and estimate are made *tant bien que mal*, they are passed through the committee who votes *ap-ke-waste*, and are forwarded to the provincial executive engineer who, according to orders, only signs them thence they go through the ordinary circumlocution signing office, and comes back finally with the proper quantity and quality of signatures, but without having been once checked by those who signed it. In the estimates thus prepared there is often a curious feature, which is the absurdly low rates at which the work is to be done. This is insisted upon by some deputy commissioners who look upon low rates, however, impossible, as their safeguard and their pride. It does not occur to them that, to make up for the low rates, the dimensions in the estimate must have been swelled; that the fuel for the cheap bricks must be obtained in an occult manner called *zaberdasti*; that tricks must be played in the unseen masonry of the foundations, that the time must be adulterated, and the *surkhi* bad. If it was not so, the contractor would lose money, and he is not likely to allow that as long as unfair means are not easily detected by the inexperienced. The ordinary results of this practical engineering are that the bridge is not in the proper place, that it has been built perpendicular to the axis of the road when it ought to be oblique, and that the waterway is insufficient. Then when the drainage comes again, it is heaped up by the raising of the road, and destroys the bridge, or disdains to go through it, and finally works its way through the roads somewhere else, and when the traveller sees this he exclaims with a sigh "Oh! that wretched Public Works Department." Poor man, he is not obliged to know that all the bridges are not built by the P. W. D. But why are they not so built? Because Government, in its philanthropic desire of introducing free English institutions in this uncivilised country before it is civilised, that is before it has adopted the European code of morals, the spirit of fair play, and large-minded ideas, has not seen that by starting free municipal institutions, it was, as far as works are concerned, turning the already hard-worked deputy commissioners into practical engineers although they have had no practice. Engineering works carried out by municipalities are all very well in England, where an independent engineer of experience may be always found to design a work, however petty, and a contractor of substance to build it up. In India these professionals have not been brought to existence yet they are only in embryo; they might be created if our engineering colleges made engineers destined to an independent career and gave them diplomas with which they might form a corps of civil engineers not in Government employ; but who knows how many years will elapse before the Roorkee student will elect an independent engineership, and will acquire practice and experience under the auspices of some well known civil engineer or contractor. As long as this has not been brought about, regular Government and municipal engineers ought to be employed to carry out, not only Government undertakings, but also municipal projects, however petty they may look. The conclusion must now be drawn out. If we were living under the sway of some Sol an or another with similar municipal institutions, the depreciation of the rupee would not have stood much in his way; as by appropriating, or *looting* if you like, the municipal funds, he might have replenished his treasury. The result would have been a little less classical education bestowed on the poor, who do not know what to do with it, and a little less bad engineering which we can spare, and then everybody would have benefited by it: but we are not in a time when *loot*, however inoffensive and beneficial may be proposed to an English Government otherwise than in joke. What may be proposed, therefore is, that if Government must get rid of some of its engineers it might provide for the fated ones by employing them in carrying out the work of one or several municipal committees, *i. e.*, enough municipal committees the funds of which put together could afford to pay the services of an engineer. Nothing now remains to be said on this subject than to point out to Government that suicide is getting so common among our young men, that it is an imperious duty to tell us soon, whether it will relieve us of the anxiety created by rumours of retrenchment and of the discontent brought on by the arrest or slowness of promotion.

ENGINEER.

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Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 ,,

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Bombay, 4th October 1876.

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Contents of the First Edition.

PART I.

Map of Bombay.
Map of India.
Almanack, 1875-76.
Geography and History of the Island.
Population.
Trade and Industry.
Government and Revenue (Imperial, Provincial, and Municipal).
Descriptive Account of Bombay and the Principal Objects of Interest in and about the City.
Descriptive Account of the Principal Festivals held in Bombay.
Excursions from Bombay.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

Official Directory—
  Civil and Military.
Mercantile Directory.
Professional and Trades' Directory.
List of Public Offices and Institutions.
Fort Street Directory.
List of Principal European Inhabitants of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, Grant Road, and Byculla.
Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c.
Rates of Boat Fares for Bombay Harbour.
Alphabetical Index to Names.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(Athenæum.)

Through the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(Saturday Review.)

Mr. Maclean, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(Scotsman.)

"Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(Graphic.)

Under the unassuming title of a "Guide to Bombay" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '66, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(Manchester Courier.)

This volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and bookbinding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which ought to be useful to all whose business is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

(The Geographical Magazine.)

Mr. Maclean has succeeded in producing an excellent guide book, full of accurate and well-digested information, in a most convenient form. The first part is devoted to the geography and history of the Presidency, to the population, the trade and industry, the Government and revenue, a description of the city of Bombay and of native festivals, and lastly there is a chapter on excursions from Bombay, including the caves of Elephanta and Karli, Mahableshwur, Matheran, Bassein and the Vehar Lake. The second part contains a civil, military, and mercantile directory.

The historical portion is particularly well written; as it required no slight literary skill to condense such a mass of material into so small a compass, and yet maintain the interest of the narrative. This has been successfully done. The account of the trade and industry of Bombay also forms a most valuable chapter, containing full details respecting the rise and present condition of the cotton manufacturing industry. *Maclean's Guide* will henceforward be the standard guide-book for Bombay, and no doubt improvements will be introduced into future editions. The present edition contains a map of Bombay reduced from Colonel Laughton's admirable survey, and a map of India coloured according to political divisions, and showing lines of railways, telegraphs and dawk routes.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(Calcutta Statesman.)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(Poona Observer.)

Such a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(Indian Daily News.)

A book which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(Englishman).

It may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(Pioneer.)

The hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(Indu Prakash.)

We acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(Deccan Herald.)

We have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(Indian Statesman, Bombay.)

Seldom have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(Madras Athenæum.)

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

This is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

Terms for Advertisements in the SECOND EDITION of the GUIDE may be learnt on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a does or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparialla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY.
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond).

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Agents.—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NOTICES.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S Celebrated PREPARATIONS.—Genuine Scotch Orange MARMALADE, Genuine Scotch Pure Jams.
Soups in Tins, ready for use.
Dry Lobsters in Tins, for Salads, Curries, &c.
Ham and Chicken Sausages in Skins and Tins.
Duke of Edinburgh Sauce, Pickles, &c.
Can be had of upwards of 3,000 Grocers in United Kingdom. Factories, Aberdeen and London.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

"VAUGHAN-JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and whole-sale or

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive o Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	1',000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	,,	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	,,	4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing
At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of ny other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBIT amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
136, CANNING STREET, CALCUTTA.
With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principa Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

With Profits.				Without Profits.			
Age.	Yearly.			Age.	Yearly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.		Rs.	as.	p.
20	27	10	8	20	24	15	8
25	29	0	4	25	26	3	
30	31	0	8	30	28	1	0
35	34	5	8	35	31	1	0
40	39	3	4	40	35	7	4
45	45	4	4	45	40	15	4
50	52	11	4	50	47	11	
55	63	11	4	55	57	10	8

. The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,258.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£ 76,925
Do.	1862	£300,690
Do.	1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandize and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; Coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds....£1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		For a limited number of Years.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1876.

THE COMPANY'S AFFAIRS ARE PERIODICALLY INVESTIGATED BY AN INDEPENDENT ACTUARY.

THE INDIAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

COMBINING LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENT, AND PENSIONS. FUNDS are entirely invested in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and they remain in India. POLICYHOLDERS can APPOINT an AUDITOR. NO AMALGAMATIONS. ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA. ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT, the greatest economy being exercised in conducting the business of the Office. Life Business only transacted. Punctual Settlement of Claims.

Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted Professional, or Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act X. of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
(with Power to Increase).
HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.
CONSULTING ACTUARY.
J. HILL WILLIAMS, Esq., President Institute of Actuaries, London.
SECRETARY.
D. LANCASTER, Esq., F.I.A., F.S.S.
AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.
MESSRS. FLETCHER AND SMITH.

Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policyholders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.

INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—

1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourable than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the optio of the assured after 5, 10, 15, or 20 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., or if on the non-Profit Scale 30 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium effects a complete paid-up assurance independent of any further payment, and ensures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.

In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which can only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos, and Parsees.

For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Chief Agents for Western India.

Bombay, Rampart Row.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
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